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THE
PALL MALL
GAZETTE

No. 7772.—VOL. L. FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 14, 1890. Price One Penny.

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To be very useful. No Bathroom or Carriage is fully equipped without them. They keep the feet warm and comfortable. See that each Mat is branded "Rankin's Cork Mat," as inferior mats, not half their value, are sometimes offered to the public. Sold by the best Furnishing Houses and Chemists. District Agencies will shortly be arranged. Apply to—
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TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

DRURY LANE (The National Theatre).
TWICE DAILY, at 1.30 and 7.45, AUGUSTUS HARRIS'S Pantomime, JACK AND THE BEANSTALK, produced on a scale of splendour surpassing in magnificence the displays offered to the public by Mr. AUGUSTUS HARRIS in previous years, and performed by a Company of Comedians each of whom is an acknowledged attraction in himself—Messrs. Nicholls, Leon, Lauri, the Griffin Brothers, Conquest, jun., Leopold Brothers, Abbs, Payne (Clown), and Campbell; Misses Vernon, Faudelle, Hewitt, Æneas, and Duggan. Box-office open from 10 a.m. all day.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. BERNSTEIN TREE.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, A MAN'S SHADOW, by Robert Buchanan. Mr. TREE as LAROQUE and LUVERSAN. Messrs. Fernandez, Kemble, C. Collette, E. M. Robson, Allan, Harcreaves, Topping, Gurney, Harwood; Mrs. John Nelson, Miss Minnie Terry, Miss Norreys, and Mrs. Tree. At 7.40, GOOD FOR NOTHING; Miss Norreys. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open 10 till 5. La Cloche (unreserved) 2s. 6d. Gallery 1s.
MATINEE of A MAN'S SHADOW TO-MORROW (Saturday) and following Saturday, at 2.30.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HENRY IRVING.)
THE DEAD HEART—A Story of the French Revolution. TO-NIGHT at Eight o'clock (17th time). Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Stirling, Mrs. Righton; Miss Phillips, and Miss Ellen Terry. Box office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily 10 to 5. Seats can also be booked by letter or telegram. Carriages, 10.45.—LYCEUM

CRITERION THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.30, OUR BOYS. Mr. David James, Mr. Leonard Boyne, Mr. Arthur Elwood, Mr. E. W. Gardiner; Mesdames Olga Brandon, E. Brunton, F. Frances, E. Vining. Preceded by, at 7.50, SWEETHEART, GOOD-BYE. Messrs. Scott Buist, H. Saker, G. Stanton, L. Chaguy; Mesdames E. Tyrrell, E. Brunton, E. Vining. Doors open at 7.20. N.B.—MATINEE of OUR BOYS TO-MORROW (Saturday), at 2.30.

GAIETY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, at 8 punctually, RUY BLAS AND THE BLASE ROUE. Miss Ellen Farrell, Miss Marion Hood, Miss Sylvia Grey, Miss Lingard, Miss Linda Verner, and Miss Blanche Massey; Mr. Fred Leslie, Mr. Fred Storey, Mr. Dalton Somers. Doors open at 7.30.

TERRY'S THEATRE.
(Proprietor and Lessee, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.)
(Manageress, Miss GRAHAME.)
TO-NIGHT, at 9, NEW LAMPS FOR OLD. Messrs. W. S. Penley, Bernard Gould, W. Lestocq, and F. Kerr; Mesdames Ewy Gresham, Houston, and Gertrude Kingston. At 8.15 THE PARTING OF THE WAYS. Mesdames M. A. Giffard, Helen Leyton, Rose Dearing, Oscar Adye, and L. Nelson. Doors open 7.45. Carriages at 11. Box Office open 10 till 5. Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. BECKWELL.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, at Nine, THE BUNGALOW, by Percy Hoerner. The greatest success of modern times. Received with roars of laughter and thunders of applause. At 8.15, ON TOAST. Doors open 7.45. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.15. Doors open at 2. Gala night, Friday next.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.0, LONDON DAY BY DAY. Immense success. 153rd Night. Mr. George Alexander, Messrs. Maclean, J. L. Shine, Lionel Rignold, W. L. Abingdon, Arthur Lyon, Fred Talfour, M. Beebe, H. Russell; James East, W. Northcote, J. Northcote, &c.; Mesdames Alma Murray, Mary Rorke, Kate James, Charlotte Elliott, and Clara Jecks. Doors open at 7.45. THE MARRIED BACHELOR, at 7.15.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. THOMAS THORNE.)
THIS EVENING, at 8, CLARISSA. Mr. Thomas Thorne, Messrs. T. B. Thalberg, Cyril Maude, Oswald Yorke, J. S. Blythe, Harbury, F. Grove, F. Gillmore, and Fred Thorne; Mesdames Vincent Evelyn, Mary Collette, C. Owen, L. Bryer, F. Wemyss, Lily Hanbury, Ella Banister, &c. MATINEE of CLARISSA TO-MORROW (Saturday), at 2.30.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager Mr. F. R. BENSON.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.0 (doors open 7.30), THE TAMING OF THE SHREW. Messrs. Black, Athol Forde, Stuart, Phillips, Gurney, Ross, Shaw, Benson, Weir, Howard, Grenville; Mesdames Benson, Grey, Hawkins, Rowe, Mackay, and Miss Julia Neilson. THURSDAY AFTERNOON at 2.30. N.B.—A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM EVERY EVENING, at 8 (Thursdays and Fridays excepted), and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES, at 2.30.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.
MASTER AND MAN.
TO-NIGHT, at 7.45, HENRY PETTITT and GEORGE R. SIMS' powerful play, MARVEL AND MAN, in which the following popular artists will appear:—Messrs. Henry Neville, J. H. Barnes, Robert Pateman, Brandon Thomas, Sidney Howard, Charles Dalton, Bassett Roe, Fred Shepherd, George Daltrel, E. Mayeur, E. Webster Lawson; Miss Nellie Lingard, Mrs. Frank Beaudet, and Miss Bella Pateman. Doors open 7.15. Commence 7.45. Box-office (Mr. A. Fryd) open daily from ten till five. Seats at all the libraries.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. HORACE SEBGER.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, MARJORIE. Miss Phyllis Broughton, Milne, Amadi and Miss Camille Atwill; Messrs. C. Hayden Coffin, Bantock Pitcairn, Henry Ashley, Frederick Wood, Allen James, T. A. Shale, A. J. Hendon, and Harry Monkhouse. Preceded at 7.30 by JOHN SMITH. Morning Performance EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30. Telephone No. 3,703.

GARRICK THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. JOHN HARE.)
THIS EVENING at eight, LA TOSCA. (LAST 8 PERFORMANCES.) Mesdames Fernandez Bere, Rose Leclercq, Beatie Huston; Messrs. Lewis Waller, Herbert Waring, Sidney Brough, Gilbert Trevelyan, Lawrance Cautley, Ainsworth, C. Hudson, F. H. Knight, Fuller Powell, R. Power, S. Pringle, R. Harding, and J. Forbes Robertson. Address applications for seats to Box-office, open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Doors open at 7.30 p.m. MATINEES of LA TOSCA TO-MORROW (Saturday), February 15, and FRIDAY NEXT, February 21, at 2 p.m. precisely. Seats can now be booked. Acting Manager, Mr. C. G. COMPTON.

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.
Messrs. E. S. WILLARD and JOHN LART, Lessees and Managers. Proprietor, Mr. JOHN LANCASTER
EVENING at 8, MISS MIDDLEMAN.
Mr. Willard, Messrs. Mackintosh, E. W. Garden, H. Cane, H. Y. Esmond, Ivan Watson, Cecil Croton, Royston Keith; Mesdames Maude Millett, Annie Hughes, E. H. Brooke, Agnes Veysey, A. Ango, Eva Moore, &c. Doors open 6.30. Doors open daily, 10 to 5. Doors open 7.45. Carriages 11, Acting Manager, Mr. W. H. GRIFFITHS.—SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.

LYRIC THEATRE.
(Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. HENRY J. LESLIE.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, THE RED HUSSAR. Mesdames Marie Tempest, Birdie Irving, Maud Holland, H. Cowney, and Florence Dysart; Messrs. Ben Davies, Alec Marsh, Albert Chevasse, J. Le Hay, Frank M. Wood, and Arthur Williams. Preceded at 7.30 by WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.

COMEDY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING at 8 P.M., the celebrated Comedy PINK DOMINOS, adapted by JAMES ALBERY, with powerful cast, including Messrs. Herbert Standing, Alfred Maltby, A. Bouchault, &c., and C. H. Hawtrey; Mesdames Colonsey, Robertson, Cowell, Alma Stanley, and Rose Saker; preceded, at 8, by ONE SUMMER NIGHT, by F. W. Broughton. Box office open daily from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Telephone, 3,924.

COURT THEATRE.
(Proprietors, Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. ARTHUR CHUDLEIGH.)
TO-NIGHT at 8, Mrs. JOHN WOOD'S Company in MY AUNT JACK. Mr. Arthur Cecil, Mr. Weedon Grossmith, Mr. Eric Lewis, Mr. F. Mervin, Mr. Fred Cape, Mr. A. Ayresworth, Mr. W. Phillips, Mr. E. Parnell, Mr. Powell, Mr. W. Quinton; Miss Nesina Filippi, Miss Florence Wood, and Mrs. John Wood. At 8.30, TO THE RESCUE, Mr. R. Boleyn, Mr. F. Farren. Miss V. Harrington and Mrs. Pinero.

AVENUE THEATRE.
(Under the Management of Mr. GEORGE ALEXANDER.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, FOOL'S MATE. At 9 o'clock, DR. BILL.
Messrs. Frederick Terry, Mackenzie Gordon, Sydney Valentine, George Capel, Henry Gattan, and Albert Chevalier; Mesdames Kolosa, Carlotta Leclercq, Marie Linden, Mary Kingsley, Gracie Murrelle, Laura Graves, Edith Kenward and Fanny Brough. Doors open 7.45. MORNING PERFORMANCE SATURDAY NEXT and EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30. Doors open 2o'clock. Box office open daily from 10.30 till 5.
Business Manager, Mr. R. D'ALBERTON.

ALHAMBRA VARIETY THEATRE.
MASCOTTE: Messrs. Melbec, Sarony, Morgan, and Scott, and Signor De Vincenti. Varieties by the Almonds, Marcelle Collins, the Eddy's Troupe, Lotto, Lio, and Otto, and JAMES FAWN. Open 7.30 until 11.30.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
Commence at 8. Two Grand Ballets. At 9.0 THE PARIS EXHIBITION. At 10.0, A DREAM OF WEALTH, by M. Katti Lanner. Music by M. Leopold Wenzel. Mollus, Tiller, and Rosalie Sisters, Signor Albertieri and Signorina Malvina Cavalazzi. Grand Variety Entertainment. At 10, Miss Ada Reeve will recite THE PRIDE OF BATTLE; A STORY OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR," by FRANC CASSAWAY. No free list.

ROYAL, Holborn.
GRAND HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.—Special engagement of Leckhart's performing Elephants, the funny Continental clowns; the Manzonis, in a novel musical absurdity; Yoshure, the wonderful Japanese gentleman; Arthur Tinsley, Pelrot, the marvellous mimic; Arthur Ring; May and Laverne, and many others. EVENINGS at 7.30, SATURDAY MATINEES, 2.30. Prices of admission from 6d. to £2 2s.

ALMOST TOO GOOD TO BE TRUE.

THE Report of the PARNELL Commission is a more complete vindication of the Irish party, and a more sweeping condemnation of the *Times*, than the most sanguine Home Ruler can have ventured to hope. We have set forth the finding of the judges so fully in another column that we can here take this result for granted. The *Times*, indeed, declares that "the main part" of its charges and allegations has been confirmed by the Report; but the effrontery of this remark will be obvious at a glance to any one who consults our tabular statement of the findings. Even numerically the assertion of the *Times* is untrue. Of the fifteen charges brought by the *Times*, the Commissioners find 7 to be wholly untrue, 2 to be half untrue, 1 to be unproven, and 5 to be true. It is a curious kind of arithmetic that makes out 5 to be "the main part" of 15. But if we weigh the charges, instead of merely counting them, the audacious mendacity of the *Times* will stand out in yet more glaring colours. There were in the charges and allegations of the *Times* many of the most damaging, the most sensational, the most unheard of character. Every one of these has been found by the Judges to be untrue. The rest of "Parnellism and Crime" was pure padding, composed of charges either trivial or stale, or both. It is these old charges alone some of which have been declared to be true. It is not true that the Irish members paid anybody to commit outrages; it is true that they supported the families of some persons charged with committing them. It is not true that Mr. PARNELL condoned the Phœnix Park murders; but it is true that he "conspired" to reduce agricultural rents. Such are some of the contrasts on the strength of which the *Times* declares that "the main part" of its charges has been proved, and that the minor part only has been not proved. The statement is as foolish as it is false.

For our part we are astonished, we repeat, at the lengths to which the Commissioners have gone in vindicating the Irish party. We can best bring this point out by running over the worst that the Commissioners have to say. Only eight members of the Party are found to have been members of a treasonable conspiracy. The rest were all conspirators, but they only conspired "to promote an agrarian agitation against the payment of agricultural rents." And the only objectionable weapons of their conspiracy were (1) the dissemination of the *Irish World*, (2) boycotting and intimidation, which led to outrage. They denounced crime, but they did not denounce intimidation. They defended persons charged with agrarian crime, and made some payments to persons injured in the commission of it. And, finally, they did not require a moral certificate from every subscriber to their funds. That is all—all that has survived from the vast fabric reared on the foundation of Mr. PIGOTT. The survival is almost incredibly small. A great deal is, indeed, being made in some quarters of the judges' views on the subject of intimidation; but it has escaped notice that any significance which might otherwise have attached to those views was carefully removed by the Commissioners themselves in the following prefatory remark:—

> We must leave it for historians to investigate the remote causes of the present condition of Ireland—we must leave it for politicians to discuss, and for statesmen to determine, in what respects the present laws affecting land in that country are capable of improvement, and we must confine our researches to the question whether the respondents or any of them have been guilty of the things charged and alleged against them; we have no commission to consider whether the conduct of which they are accused can be palliated by the circumstances of the time, or whether it should be condoned in consideration of benefits alleged to have resulted.

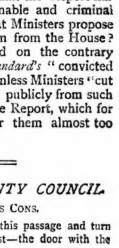
That is to say, all the judges find is that intimidation was followed by crime. As to the antecedent causes which inclined the Irish people to be incited to crime, and as to the position of such intimidation as the necessary price of great benefits: the Judges leave all that—all the pith and marrow of the matter, that is—to politicians. The Judges have confined themselves rigidly to facts, and the surviving facts against the Irish party are the beggarly array above described. Several times during the progress of the Commission we expressed a doubt whether Mr. PARNELL was not overdoing his part, whether the Irish Revolution could really have been so angelically innocent compared with other revolutions as he made out. We must confess now that he was right, and that our doubts were wrong. The facts are entirely on his side. For upon one thing the Report admits of no doubt; namely, that if the facts had left the Commissioners any loophole for reporting more unfavourably against the Irish party, they would have been only too glad to do so. As English judges, they have dealt honestly with the facts, as human beings, they had their prejudices. Impartial in their conclusions, they have shown marked partiality in their distribution of expletives—hurling epithet after epithet at the *laches* of the Irish members, but not so much as one disapproving word at the forgeries in the *Times*. But this is so much the better for us, for it brings out into relief, as nothing else could do, the inherent strength of the Irish case. Facts are stubborn things; and they have constrained the Commissioners against themselves, in the expressive because reluctant words of the *Yorkshire Post*, "to whitewash the Parnellites all round."

We are glad to see that several of the Unionist organs in London have the grace to admit Mr. PARNELL's triumph. Especially remarkable is the article in the *Daily Chronicle*, from which we quote elsewhere, and which declares that the whole case of the *Times*, so far as it was new, has "tumbled down like a house of cards," and that "Mr. PARNELL and his "followers have done and said nothing more reprehensible than was "known to the world and to Lord SALISBURY and Lord CARNARVON when the latter negotiated with the Irish chief the alliance "that put the Government of the empire into the hands "of the Tory party." The adoption of this line by the supporters of the Government is not only honest; it is also astute. For it will be obvious to all of them in time that by interpreting the Report as a condemnation of the Irish members they put Ministers not only retrospectively, as the *Chronicle* hints, but prospectively into a very nasty hole. The *Standard* says that the Report has convicted the Irish members of being "treasonable and criminal conspirators." Very well. Then what is it that Ministers propose to do with these conspirators? To expel them from the House? By no means. They have already promised on the contrary to introduce a Bill for handing over to the *Standard*'s "convicted felons" the local government of their country. Unless Ministers "cut their tail" promptly, and dissociate themselves publicly from such views as those of the *Standard*, they will find the Report, which for us is almost too good to be believed, is for them almost too embarassing to be borne.

A WOMAN'S WORK ON THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

AN INTERVIEW WITH ALDERMAN MISS CONS.

"MISS CONS? Yes, sir. This way, please. Up this passage and turn to the right. That's Miss Cons's, sir, by the lamp-post—the door with the brass knocker." Such were the explicit directions our representative received on inquiring for the public-spirited "Alderman" at her coffee-tavern in the Lambeth-road, which forms the front of the curious congeries of workmen's cottages known oddly enough as Surrey Lodge. After some reference to her surroundings, Miss Cons proceeds to comply with my request for some particulars of her work on the County Council:—


MISS CONS.

HOLDING THE FORT FOR WOMEN.

"First let me say that my appointment on the Council was none of my seeking. I was not accustomed to speaking—in fact I had never made a single speech in my life—and my line of work had been quite different. But in consenting to sit as an alderman, I thought I should be holding the fort for women."

"When Lady Sandhurst's case was decided you were just getting into harness, I believe?"—"I had been appointed a member of the Dwellings Committee, the Parks Committee, and the Council Chamber Committee. I was just going on the Theatres Committee. But the law courts having declared in Lady Sandhurst's case that 'persons' did not mean women, Miss Cobden and I thought it best to resign our positions on the committee and cease to attend the meetings of the Council. The Dwellings Committee, however, invited me to attend their meetings and take part in their deliberations as a visitor, to which I consented. Of course, I could not vote, and the signing of my name in the attendance book would be regarded as a breach of the law. But the members of the committee, numbering about thirty, have one and all treated me with the utmost courtesy and kindness. In fact, I was saying to a friend the other day I had

FOOTBALL NOTES.

To-morrow's International Rugby match, England *v.* Wales, will be the first that has been played by England for three years. In the meantime so many new players have come to the front and so many veterans have retired that the English fifteen will consist almost entirely of men who have never taken part in a genuine international contest. Stoddart alone of the backs, with Hickson, Dewhurst, and Hancock among the forwards, won their caps before the rupture took place between the Rugby Union and the International Board. The result of the game will therefore be all the more interesting, as affording a basis of comparison between the players of to-day and those of former years.

* * * * *

Footballers, like schoolboys, are prone to be *laudatores temporis acti*. According to the old habitués of the Blackheath ground, there are no players now to compare with the contemporaries of Stokes and Budd, and no fifteen that would stand a chance with Vassall's famous combination. But, on the other hand, it can hardly be denied that the game has improved, and the general level of play is much higher than it was even three years ago. For my own part I consider that the fifteen which will represent England at Dewsbury to-morrow is the best that has ever taken the field, and if it does not win easily it will be because our Welsh antagonists have kept pace with us in the science of the game. The strength of the team consists in its forwards, seven of whom have recently played side by side for the South on two occasions and ought to have reached a higher pitch of discipline than any International fifteen has yet shown.

* * * * *

A much disputed point in football tactics may possibly be cleared up by to-morrow's game. The Welshmen have adopted the plan—popular amongst the South Wales clubs—of playing four three quarter backs at the expense of their scrimmagers, who are reduced from nine to eight. The orthodox theorists maintain that against a good team this system ought to be ruinous; and it is to be hoped that it will be put to a crucial test. Seeing that even Stoddart is suspected of a leaning to the new heresy, and that in the Scotch match the Welshmen compelled their opponents to imitate their own dispositions by taking a man out of the scrimmage for some part of the game, there is evidently something to be said on the other side.

* * * * *

The Blackheath club, by defeating Bradford on Saturday last, reached the height of its ambition. In the eight encounters between these old rivals, this is the first victory that has fallen to the Southerners. Blackheath is certainly just now in its glory. It has eight members in the International fifteen. Six of these, it is true, play as a rule for other clubs, and only assist the Kentish team on occasions. In fact the club seems to aim at being a kind of football M.C.C., and its officials are active in enlisting members from all parts of the country. Players anxious to secure their International caps are easily convinced that their best chance is to secure the vote and interest of the strong Blackheath party on the Rugby Union Committee. It is by the aid of recruits from Somersetshire, the Universities, and Burton, that the London club comes so well out of its very strong list of engagements, and makes such a brave show on the lists of international players.

* * * * *

The Football League matches have fallen somewhat flat since the Association Challenge Cup ties commenced. Notwithstanding the great efforts put forth by interested persons to boom the professional organisation, it is pretty evident that the older competition is still the more attractive. The new conditions by which a player, whether amateur or professional, requires only a month's membership—without any residential qualification—inurious as they are to the best interests of the game, have added to the Cup matches a certain charm. Week after week rumour succeeds rumour as to the composition of the team still left in the ties. Some of these canards are so wild in their exaggeration that they become absolutely ridiculous.

* * * * *

I read the other day that a very clever player—who is at present following his profession, which is in no way connected with medicine—had been appointed house surgeon to the local infirmary so that he might play for the —— Club. An International player, a member of the Corinthian Club, has been announced to play for the Cup-holders, doubtless without the slightest assent on his part. Scotch footballers of note regularly figure in these anticipatory notices, sometimes in connection with two or three of the competing clubs. Illusory as nearly all these statements are they keep alive the excitement of the followers of the ties and thereby increase the attendance at the matches, which, perhaps after all, is the true object of all this false news.

* * * * *

The Cup ties to morrow are full of interest. On paper form the Bolton Wanderers should defeat North End, for they beat Stoke, who beat Everton, who beat the Preston men on their own ground. The value of these comparisons will be proved at Preston to-morrow afternoon. Blackburn Rovers, with their freshly-imported Scotchmen, should easily beat Bootle. Notts County and Sheffield Wednesday is a doubtful tie; but the Wolverhampton men should have no difficulty in beating Stoke.

M. P.

never in my life received so many compliments from gentlemen as since I had attended this committee."

ON THE DWELLINGS COMMITTEE.

"Then you have been able to continue your work on this committee?"—"Yes, as well as on its sub-committees. I am afraid the public does not think we have done much, although if it could see our agenda papers it would have to admit that it was not from the lack of good intentions. But we soon found that in the present state of the law little could be done. An improvement scheme under one Act is too costly, under another it would involve too long a delay. What is wanted is the codification of the existing laws, and we therefore got Mr. Matthews to receive a deputation urging upon the Government the introduction of a measure having this object. With the existing powers the Council can do little more than stimulate the vestries to action in the worst cases of overcrowding and bad sanitation. I have accompanied members of the committee on several slumming expeditions, and have been able to show them things which probably only a woman's eyes would have discovered. Once we went through some of the courts in Drury-lane, where is situated one of the seven blocks of workmen's dwellings under my care. Do you know in calling every week for the rent I am able to introduce into the houses all sorts of things about temperance and cleanliness? There is no sense of intrusion on either side, and the women will tell things to me—a woman—which to any one else they would never dream of telling."

A MISSION TO BARNUMS.

Bearing in mind Miss Cons's special experience as the honorary stage manager of the "Vic." I remarked that it was a pity she had not also sat on the Theatres Committee.

"I was asked to do so, but at first declined to be elected because of my connection with the 'Vic.' When I found that the committee was to have the power of licensing, I thought that none of its members should be interested in a place of entertainment. Mr. Augustus Harris being elected a member, however, my objection was overcome, and I should have gone on the committee had it not been for the decision in Lady Sandhurst's case. My visit to Barnum's illustrates the work which a woman could do on such a committee. One of the girls employed in the show wrote to the committee complaining of the light in their dressing-room. It was so bad, she said, that scores of them had to stick candles in the ground and dress by their light. The matter was one of terrible importance, involving the safety of an enormous building and five or six thousand people. Yet the committee could not themselves go and examine the dressing rooms; it was not a matter a man could enter into. So the committee asked me to go and inspect the room one evening as their representative. I did so, and found the statements quite true. It was a long room used by about a hundred girls. There was a large gas bracket in the centre, but this left the greater part of the room in darkness. The poor girls, who were all dressed in a light gauze material, could only say that, unless they used candles, they could not see to rouge their faces or put on their wigs right. Barnum's people, I must say, treated me with every courtesy, and in the end mended matters by having a number of burners placed all round the room."

Discussing the action of the committee respecting music-halls, Miss Cons expressed the opinion that in regard to the "sketches"—although they were right in their law—they made a mistake. "I wrote to Mr. McDougall," she remarked, "urging that on the whole the sketches were the best features in music-hall entertainments. Some of them we have given at the 'Vic.' I also asked him not to be too hard on the managers and artistes, but to bear in mind that if there was much to complain of, part of the responsibility must rest with the public that gave them their patronage. At the same time every one who knows anything of music-halls knows the great improvement that has taken place as the result of Mr. McDougall's action."

"In regard to the Theatres Committee, Miss Cons, you seem to have done as much work as any member of the committee?"

"Oh, whatever I did was in an unofficial way, and I only mentioned the subject of Barnum's as showing the use women can be on the Council, simply because they are women."

THE WORK WOMEN COULD DO.

"And what other work do you think women should do if they are allowed to be on the Council?"—"There are innumerable matters, such as the inspecting of baby-farms, the boarding-out of children in reformatories, and the control of lunatic asylums, in which more than half the patients, you know, are women. What on earth can men know respecting baby-farms? How can they know whether infants are being properly nourished or not? Lady Sandhurst was doing splendid work in looking after this subject when she lost her seat. Since I ceased to attend the Council, members have been constantly coming to me for my advice on such matters. They will come and see me with their agenda the night before some important question is coming up, and I am very glad to talk it over with them."

"Why, for the matter of that," remarks one of Miss Cons's fellow-workers at the 'Vic,' who had been present during the interview, "it was only the other day a mayor and a whole corporation came to see Miss Cons on the dwellings question; while some people at Boston, in the United States, regularly write for her advice respecting social reforms."

NEW BOOKS.

THE ROYAL BLUE BOOK FOR 1890.

Many alterations and additions (say the Messrs. Gardiner) have delayed the issue of this year's "fashionable directory" a few days beyond the customary time. It is the care and labour implied by this statement which have helped to make the "Royal Blue Book" one of those reference-books that no one—at any rate, in London—would willingly see his writing-table without.

A NEW BOOK BY CARDINAL GIBBONS.

"Our Christian Heritage." By James Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore. (Murphy and Co., Baltimore.) Cardinal Gibbons is known as one of the most enlightened and liberal-minded men in the Catholic Church. He states here in a readable and popular manner the case for Christianity. There is nothing narrow or sectarian about what he writes; he holds out the right hand of fellowship to representatives of all denominations so long as they will unite with him in striking the common foe. His book is intended, not for the avowed enemies of the faith, but for the "lapsed masses." A detailed notice of the Cardinal's theological arguments is not possible here, but it may be remarked that what he advances is always interesting, and is ably put. In dealing with the dignity, rights, and duties of the labouring classes—

CARDINAL GIBBONS.

in whom, like our own Cardinal Archbishop, Dr. Gibbons takes a lively interest—he points out that during the last eight years in the United States there have been 5,453 strikes resulting in a loss to the employed in wages of nearly fifteen and a half millions sterling. American civilization is, he thinks, threatened by five great evils—Mormonism and divorce, an "imperfect and vicious" system of education, Sunday desecration, gross and systematic election frauds, and, lastly, the unreasonable delay in carrying into effect the sentences of criminal courts, and the numerous subterfuges by which criminals evade the execution of the law. The spread of Mormonism he attributes to the virtual immunity that it still enjoys in the States. On divorce, as becomes a Catholic dignitary, he is exceptionally severe. There are twenty-two or more causes for divorce recognized in the different States, and most of them are of a trifling character. The number of divorces has steadily increased during the last twenty years, rising from 9,937 in 1867 to 25,535 in 1886. On the education question he will find less support; but the election and prison scandals to which he refers, although practically non-existent in this country, want seeing to in the United States. The marvel is to folks on this side of the Atlantic that the shrewd Yankee should have tolerated such abuses so long.

READERS LEAVING HOME TEMPORARILY can have the PALL MALL GAZETTE forwarded at the following rates:—Two weeks, 1s. 6d.; four weeks, 3s. SATURDAY'S SPECIAL EDITION posted in time for delivery in the COUNTRY on SUNDAY MORNING, forwarded for 9s. 6d. per annum. Address, The Publisher, *Pall Mall Gazette* Office, Northumberland-street, Strand, W.C.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

The unanimous acceptance of Sir Harry Parkes's resolution by the Australasian delegates at Melbourne yesterday is a landmark in the evolution of that federated Empire of the English-speaking folk which promises to be the most important birth of the coming time. The resolution which has thus been unanimously affirmed declares that "in the opinion of this Conference," at which all the Australasian colonies were represented, "the best interests and the present and future prosperity of Australasian colonies will be promoted by an early union under the Crown." This union, it goes on to declare, "is the union of the colonies under one Legislative and Executive Government on principles just to the several colonies." The principles favoured by the Conference as just to the several colonies were those of the American Republic rather than those of the Canadian Dominion; and they included inter-colonial free trade, with a protectionist barrier against all imports from without.

Mr. Labouchere overdid his part when he argued last night that, because Mr. Johnston offered to extend the Portuguese frontier to Lake Nyassa, in exchange for the abandonment of Portuguese claims to the interior west of Zumbo, he thereby recognized the justice of the Portuguese claims to No-man's Land. That is not logical, as Mr. Labouchere would be the first to admit if he had been the negotiating party, and the affair concerned say some libel action arising out of the publication of *Truth*. All such offers of a *quid pro quo* are made without prejudice, and so far from implying a recognition of the justice of the claim to the *quid* they really prove the opposite, for they prove that the claim to the *quid* would never have been recognized but as the price paid for the concession of the *quo*. But if Portugal were to accept her advocate's theory she would find herself out of court, because in the Congo Treaty, as a *quid pro quo* for the extension of her territory on the West Coast, she expressly abandoned all claim to any territory on the East Coast north of the River Ruo.

As the conduct of the police during the recent strikes was alluded to in the House of Commons last night, we are glad to be able to say a word in favour of the Metropolitan constabulary. Whether it is because the force already feels the effect of its approaching transfer to the County Council, or because Mr. Monro has exorcised the spirit introduced by Sir Charles Warren, or because Mr. Matthews, seeing that Trafalgar-square will lose twenty Tory seats in London at the General Election, has decided to pursue a policy of conciliation, there is no doubt that all last year the police behaved excellently in dealing with the strikes. They had a most difficult task, and with the exception of an occasional blunder, such as the arrest of Tom Mann, they did it perfectly. It is worth while noting that the two superintendents who had charge of the districts in which the more important strikes have taken place this year, Mr. McHugo and Mr. Neylan are both Irishmen. During the gas strike and the strike at Hay's Wharf they maintained law and order under the ordinary law, and set an example from which the Irish Constabulary would do well to take a lesson.

Archdeacon Farrar has carried in the Upper House of Convocation his proposal to establish a new order of Anglican friars, who are to be as like the Roman friars as two peas, with one exception. Their "vows" are to be "dispensable." An amusing discussion arose upon the use of the phrase "dispensable vows." It was proposed to substitute the much more business-like term "terminable engagement." But Convocation would not tolerate such a profanation of the holy scheme; and so celibate friars with "dispensable vows" are henceforth to be one of the recognized agencies of the Church of England as by law established.

We are reminded by the issue of a volume of correspondence in regard to the Delagoa Bay Railway that we have more than one African controversy with Portugal. Letters have been passing for more than a year between London and Lisbon, but the affair has not advanced a step. The Portuguese Government refuse to recognize any party in the concern but the original Portuguese company to which the concession was granted, although it cannot be doubted that they assented to the formation of the English company with a full knowledge of its objects. The Delagoa Bay Railway Company declare that the Portuguese company has practically ceased to exist; but even if that were not so, "in the event of the English company exercising their power to appoint Portuguese directors, these nominees would be liable to be biassed by their own national feeling, and by any indirect action of their own Government, and could not, therefore, be held to represent faithfully the interests of their English shareholders."

If Lord Salisbury acts upon the suggestion of the English Company in this matter of the Delagoa Bay Railway, we shall have another ultimatum emanating from Downing-street. They submit to his lordship "whether the time has not arrived when immediate action to enforce compensation should be resorted to," and suggest "that possibly the mere exercise of a little more pressure on the part of her Majesty's Government would suffice to ensure such an agreement being arrived at as would be satisfactory." Lord Salisbury will have on this occasion the countenance of the American Minister, as Mr. Blaine in December sent a despatch in support of Mrs. McMurdo's claim to compensation for loss sustained by the cancelling of the concession granted to her late husband, Colonel McMurdo, by what Mr. Blaine calls the unjustifiable confiscation of the property.

What is our actual position under the Anglo-Turkish Convention? Sir James Fergusson, speaking of that "insane covenant" under cover of which Lord Beaconsfield filched Cyprus, told the House last night—

It was true that by the Cyprus Convention of 1878 her Majesty's Government undertook to protect the Sultan's dominions in Asia Minor, but the Porte and her Majesty's Government were to concert measures with foreign Governments for the reform of the internal government of the Turkish Empire. It was well known that the Government of the Sultan had been indisposed to carry out that part of the convention, and consequently that provision of the instrument had never been fulfilled. It had been recognized by all our Ministers *since that we had no special responsibility* or right of interference with respect to Armenia or any other Turkish province.

Mr. Bryce having expressed his surprise at this, Sir J. Fergusson explained

That what he had said was that the special responsibility which would have been assumed in respect of that convention had lapsed in consequence of the non-fulfilment of the conditions attached to its performance.

That seems clear enough. But when Mr. Bryce went on to say "he was glad to hear that the liability of the country under it had lapsed," Sir J. Fergusson dissented. What then are we to believe? Has our liability lapsed or has it not? Why should Ministers play fast and loose in this extraordinary fashion with such a very simple question? Can they never answer plainly yes or no?

"Pall Mall Gazette" Office.

FRIDAY MORNING.

Only on the occasion when the Home Rule Bill was issued—when the crowd extended right up to the very door of the House—has a larger assemblage been seen in front of the Papers Office in the inner lobby than last night at ten o'clock, when the Report of the Parnell Commission was issued to members. Lord Arthur Hill's tall, commanding figure was in the very forefront of the attack on the Papers Office, and Mr. Shaw Lefevre and Mr. T. P. O'Connor were in the midst of the eager throng, of which the privileged pressmen formed a considerable proportion. So miscellaneous and "ramping" was the crowd at one moment, that an outsider sarcastically suggested that the familiar caution, "Beware of Pickpockets," should have been stuck on the postals of the office.

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With a view to effect a clearance of those in front two or three conspiring journalists at the last moment induced a well-known Irish member to move a "count," but though it was duly carried into effect it came too late. Just as the electric bells started to ring, a couple of Queen's Printers' boys staggered into the lobby under the weight of great bundles of the Blue-book. They were not permitted to actually reach the door of the Papers Office, for while they were struggling through the crowd some one hastily cut the strings which bound the parcels, and, with a wild hurrah, members and pressmen seized copies on all hands, and in an instant gentlemen were to be seen all over the lobby perusing the Report, and sooner or later making the best or the worst of the all-important Page 119.

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Some of the Irish members were particularly amused by the attribution to them of crimes in the way of speechmaking of which they had no knowledge whatever, and the way in which well-known Irish names had been murdered was also a source of great amusement and some criticism. A leading member of the Parnellite party confidently declared that it would be easy to riddle the whole report; and there was every indication that the party will at once set about doing this.

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In the House itself every member was quickly reading the report of Sir James Hannen and his colleagues. Sir John Gorst, with lowering countenance, turned over page after page, making marginal notes here and there, and inviting the attention of Mr. Goschen now and again to some striking passage. On the front Opposition Bench Sir W. Harcourt, Sir H. Davey, Mr. Mundella, Mr H. H. Fowler, and Mr. Arnold Morley indulged in animated and evidently congratulatory conversation. Sir E. Clarke and Mr. Lockwood had a long talk together on the bench below the gangway on the Government side of the House. There was only one man who did not give any outward sign of participation in the prevailing excitement. This was Mr. W. H. Smith, who sat with folded arms apparently attending to the desultory remarks of Mr. C. Graham and Mr. J. F. O'Brien.

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Forty members of Parliament are now branded by three judges as having been criminal conspirators in the cause of their country. If it were not that the initials C.C. are already appropriated in Ireland by the Catholic curates, every one of these Irish M.P.'s should always style themselves C.C. In the first Home Rule Ministry the majority will be entitled to use the honourable initials, and very few will be entitled to take their seats in the Cabinet who have not first put in their time in gaol. That is the way in which an unjust law makes criminal a title of honour.

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It was noticed by many spectators of the antiquated formality observed on the occasion of the introduction of the Duke of Fife last night, that the Royal father-in-law looked much younger than his daughter's husband. The Prince of Wales, however, seems to have forgotten some part of the ceremonial expected from the sponsors of new peers, and he neglected to bow to the Lord Chancellor immediately after the Duke had taken the oath and left the table. His Royal Highness made up for the deficiency before he had reached the cross benches, and he afterwards had a long chat with Lord Halsbury on the Woolsack.

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The Sultan of Zanzibar is dead—long live the Sultan of Zanzibar! Seyyid Khalifah Ben Said, after a brief but troubled reign of two years, has been gathered unto his fathers by a sunstroke, and has been succeeded by his brother Seyyid Ali. As no one in London seems to know anything about either Seyyid Khalifah or Seyyid Ali, this is about all that can be said. I hope his reign will be less troubled than his predecessors, and that it may not be his evil fate to hand over any of the territory of Zanzibar to foreign Powers.

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What evil demon possesses the members for Northampton to make them always think evil of their countrymen who are engaged in opening up new countries abroad? Mr. Bradlaugh got foul of the Ruby Mines Concession in Burmah, and now Mr. Labouchere is running full tilt against the South African Company, which is going to open up Matabeleland. To assert that the Duke of Fife and the Duke of Abercorn have been making fortunes by selling shares, none of which are allotted or would be saleable for two years to come, even if they were allotted, is hardly in accordance with the usual amenities of political controversy. Surely it is not necessary to assume that every man is a thief because he differs from you as to the best method of developing the resources of a savage country.

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A writer in the *Star* the other day suggested that Mr. George Meredith should be the next Poet Laureate. I can cap that with other suggestions quite as acceptable to the persons concerned. I nominate Mr. Spurgeon as next Pope, and name Cardinal Manning as the future secretary of the Protestant Alliance. When Mr. George Meredith accepts the Laureateship, Mr. Auberon Herbert will be elected chairman of the Social Democratic Federation, and Mrs. Besant hailed with acclamation as the honorary president of the Primrose League. The only person who is in training for the Laureateship is Mr. Algernon Swinburne, whose apostasy from the ideals of his youth has occurred in time to enable him to salute with decency the advent of each new prince or princess baby with the due modicum of "poisonous honey stolen from France," done up in proper parcels of mellifluous rhyme.

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Some time since Mr. Isaac Pitman made inquiries at the offices of sixteen London dailies, three news agencies, and thirty-eight of the leading provincial newspapers as to the systems of shorthand in use. I have just been informed as to the result. It is certainly complimentary to the veteran "fonographer's" system. Here is the table:—

	Pitman.	Taylor.	Gurney.	Peachey.	James.	Bell.	Lewis.	Bradley.	Harding.	Brown.
London Newspapers	115	8	3	1	2	1	2	1	...	...
Provincial Newspapers	405	4	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
London Press Agencies	49	6	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	569	18	7	3	3	2	2	1	1	1

***

The *Gazette de Lausanne* and the *Journal de Genève* agree in giving very honourable testimony to the character of the young Duke of Orleans as a Swiss student. Until his departure for his native land he led a most quiet and studious life, and was famous for his diligence in work. His only recreation in Lausanne was an occasional visit to the theatre, or a concert or a lecture, usually in company with the sedate Colonel de Parceval. He was an assiduous flatterer of the Swiss Republicans, like his foregoer in exile and in pretendership, Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte. He was a constant attendant at the butts, and used to say that he could never shoot so well as with a Swiss rifle. His military tutors, Major Melley and Lieut.-Colonel Pfund, speak in warm terms of the Prince's capacities and progress in the study of the military sciences.

WORDS! WORDS! WORDS!

LAST NIGHT IN THE HOUSE. BY AN OBSERVER.

THE House had been pretty full while questions were in progress, but it rapidly cleared when Mr. Howorth commenced in measured tones to continue the debate on the Address. In the happy phrase, familiar enough on the northern side of the Tweed, Mr. Howorth is a "dungeon of wisdom." He had a good deal to tell the House about the Portuguese question, and said that there had been much exaggeration in the press about the hostile feeling displayed by the Portuguese towards British subjects resident in Portugal. Mr. Labouchere followed. He had evidently decided to hold a brief for the Portuguese Government, and did his best to put the case of his clients favourably before the House.

MAKOLOLO AND PEPPERMINTO.

His contention was that since the Portuguese had an acknowledged title to the sea-board, their title must be assumed to carry with it rights over the interior. The disputed territory had been declared a British protectorate by Mr. Buchanan. But who was he? And if he was a British consul, where was his *exequatur*? Then followed a detailed account, according to the instructions in Mr. Labouchere's brief, of the history of the hostilities which led to Lord Salisbury's ultimatum. His audience listened attentively, but was hopelessly bewildered by the multitude of strange names which Mr. Labouchere showered around him. The Makololo and Major Serpa Pinto and Mr. Buchanan, the Shiré and Blantyre, the Ruo, the Zambesi, and the Scotch missionaries, were all mixed up in such hopeless confusion, that probably many of Mr. Labouchere's listeners left the house with the conviction that in some way the Makololo had eaten the missionaries, Serpa Pinto set fire to the Shiré, and Buchanan bombarded Blantyre. Next Mr. Munro Ferguson, in a debating society oration, complained that there was no mention in the Speech from the Throne of the Behring Straits troubles. He was also much distressed about Samoa.

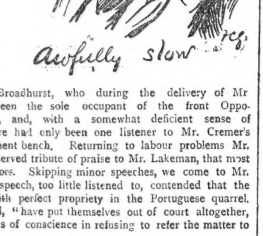
VILAYETS AS A SOPORIFIC.

Mr. F. S. Stevenson, of Eye, who also spoke from the second Opposition bench, devoted himself to the affairs of Armenia. Meanwhile Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Morley, sitting immediately below the orator, slumbered peacefully side by side. They woke up, however, when Mr. Baumann rose from the opposite side of the House to continue the debate. The first half of his speech was devoted to the subject of Swaziland. "The position is now this, that either England or the Transvaal must take over Swaziland." By assigning it to the Transvaal, we shall give room for expansion to the Boers—who are now being elbowed out of their own country by the inflowing swarms of young Englishmen—and thus permanently secure the friendship of the Dutch.

Mr. Sydney Buxton followed with a few barely audible remarks about the slave trade, and Mr. Bar ley expressed a fear that the dockers would drive trade away from London.

PORTUGAL AGAIN.

Next came a series of lengthy speeches devoted almost exclusively to the Portuguese quarrel. Sir James Fergusson led off, and in a long, dull speech, addressed to an empty House, said absolutely nothing. But perhaps that was his object in speaking. A little later Mr. Cremer rose during the dinner hour. There were then not half a dozen members in the House, but the absentees did not lose much. Mr. Cremer's views on the subject of arbitration as a universal remedy are well known, and there was nothing novel in his manner of presenting them last night. Mr. Broadhurst, who during the delivery of Mr Cremer's speech had been the sole occupant of the front Opposition bench, rose next, and, with a somewhat deficient sense of humour, regretted that there had only been one listener to Mr. Cremer's eloquence on the Government bench. Returning to labour problems Mr. Broadhurst paid a well-deserved tribute of praise to Mr. Lakeman, that most energetic of factory inspectors. Skipping minor speeches, we come to Mr. Bryce, who in a masterly speech, too little listened to, contended that the Government had acted with perfect propriety in the Portuguese quarrel. "The Portuguese," he said, "have put themselves out of court altogether, and we need have no qualms of conscience in refusing to refer the matter to arbitration."



SIR JAMES FERGUSSON HECKLED.

Passing on to Armenia, Mr. Bryce tried to pin the Under-Secretary of State to a phrase in his speech about the lapse of the Anglo-Turkish Convention. Poor Sir James Fergusson, prompted by Mr. Goschen, tried to explain away what he had said, but only bungled still further, and at length got so mixed up between what he had said and what he had meant to say that Professor Bryce mercifully let him alone. When at length he sat down, speaker followed speaker in rapid succession; but nobody listened, for everybody was intent on the Parnell Report.

A STEAMER AND CREW LOST OFF THE LIZARD.

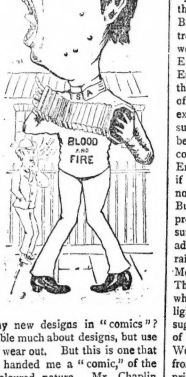
A telegram received at Lloyd's last evening from Sandgate, states that the pilot cutter No. 2, of London, reports that the steamship *Laidgate Hill*, of London, had been in collision with the steamship *Dessie*, of Aberdeen, off the Lizard, at half-past ten on Tuesday night. The latter vessel sank, and seven hands were lost.

The Ladies' Corner.

THE DECAY OF VALENTINES.

St. Valentine's Day is disappearing. It is really only an excuse in the West-end for a slight distribution of presents from the more sentimental; while matter-of-fact people do not notice it all. As a mode of conveying a declaration of affection it is despised by the cynical youth of an unbelieving generation. But in the East-end the Saint retains a little of his old influence. The windows of many fancy shops are filled to overflowing with valentines. But there are more of the comic than the sentimental. What are called "comic" are called so by courtesy. For sheer brutal vulgarity there is nothing to equal a comic valentine. A *Pall Mall* representative dived into Houndsditch the other day in search of valentine novelties. It is from Houndsditch that these things mostly come. Our representative writes:—

I found the principal of the firm of Marks and Co. busy selling valentines by the gross. "We have," he said, "been catering for the young affections of the English people for the past eighty years, but the trade is now going down. The sales this year are much below those of last. Once we were designing and making valentines all the year round. We also did a large export trade in valentines. That has disappeared entirely. However, we still send to all the provincial towns."



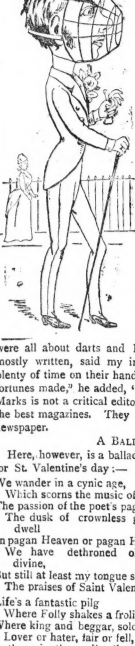
"What do you sell most of—the comic or the sentimental?"—"Oh, the comic, by all means. Young gentlemen buy the sentimental. Women are the principal purchasers of the comic."

"I hope that does not account for the want of humour and the large amount of spite in these valentines. Here is one, for instance, which a good many of General Booth's followers will doubtless receive on the fourteenth of February. It represents a young man of entirely impossible ugliness, knock-kneed, nose turned up, face covered with blotches, playing a concertina. He is described as "Salvation Timothy, the Hallelujah Lad," and the comic poet adds—

A war-cry from you is quite a mistake,
Such hypocricy (*sic*), for shame! you are a disgrace.

Neither the spelling nor the rhyme is such as pass current in literary circles. But as an indication of popular taste this valentine will be useful to the future historian.

I asked Mr. Marks whether he had any new designs in "comics"? "Only one or two," he said. "We don't trouble much about designs, but use the same year after year till the 'litho' stones wear out. But this is one that is new." He handed me a "comic," of the usually high-coloured nature, Mr. Chaplin had given the designer a hint. It portrayed an over-dressed young gentleman with a muzzle on. Beneath was this generous sentiment addressed to "A Backbiter:"



A rabid cur that barks and bites
Should be muzzled both days and nights.

"When we bring out a new design like this," said Mr. Marks, "we always have both ladies and gentlemen represented. But it is 'trades' that go best. Policemen, dressmakers, carpenters, and all the employments of the poorer classes—these always sell well, but only in certain districts. In other districts our customers will ask for the professions. Those mock-marriage certificates and telegraph forms always sell well. So do babies: babies always sell well."

"Here," said Mr. Marks, "here are some sentimental valentines. They are retailed at from 5*s.* to 10*s.* each." I couldn't see where the intrinsic value of the thing lay. It was a mere creation of plush and coloured paper in a large cardboard box. Indeed, the size of the box seemed to regulate the price of the valentine. "But a young gentleman will give 10*s.* quite as willingly as 5*s.* for a valentine," explained Mr. Marks, "if the verses suit his taste and express his feelings." The verses were all about darts and hearts, with a reference to Cupid. They were mostly written, said my informant, by young ladies and gentlemen with plenty of time on their hands "and a taste for poetry." "They think their fortunes made," he added, "if they can get us to print their poetry." Mr. Marks is not a critical editor, however. The verses would not find a place in the best magazines. They are too silly even for the corner of a provincial newspaper.

A BALLADE OF SAINT VALENTINE.

Here, however, is a ballad of a better sort, which a correspondent sends us for St. Valentine's day:—

We wander in a cynic age,
Which scorns the music of the shell,
The passion of the poet's page,
The dusk of crownless gods who dwell
In pagan Heaven or pagan Hell.
We have dethroned old things divine,
But still at least my tongue shall tell
The praises of Saint Valentine.

Life's a fantastic pilg
Where Folly shakes a frolic bell;
Where king and beggar, soldier, sage,
Lover or hater, fair or fell,
Jostle each other—all pe'l-mell;
But here where Spring begins to twine
Her garland, all must pause to swell
The praises of Saint Valentine.

Where Beauty treads the human stage,
With all the stars that sentinel
The courts of Heaven for equipage,
The lonely scholar leaves his cell
A moment, heedless of the knell
Of fate, to worship at the shrine
Of loveliness, and faltering spell
The praises of Saint Valentine.

ENVOI.

Fairest of women, nonpareil
Of girls, I take a cup of wine
To drink your name and face—and, well
The praises of Saint Valentine.

J. H. M'C.

TO-DAY'S NEW BOOKS.

(Publishers would greatly oblige by stating the prices of books. Any notices under this head do no preclude further review should such seem to be necessary.)

GOVETT, L.A., M.A. "The King's Book of Sports." (Elliot Stock.)
[A History of the declarations of King James I. and King Charles I. as to the use of lawful sports on Sundays: with a reprint of the Declarations and a description of the sports then popular. Cloth. Pp. 140.]

HENRY, VICTOR. "A Short Comparative Grammar of Greek and Latin for Schools and Colleges." (Swan Sonnenschein and Co.)
[Translated from the second French edition by Mr. R. J. Elliott, M.A. Introductory note by Professor Nettleship. Cloth. Pp. xxx., 330.]

JAMES, CHARLES T. C. "The Blindness of Memory Earle." (Remington and Co.)
[A "romance" in one volume. Cloth. Pp. 426.]

NEILSON, GEORGE. "Trial by Combat." (Glasgow: William Hodge.)
[Some account of an interesting feature in ancient Scotch and English jurisprudence. Cloth. Pp. 348.]

TAYLOR, MARY. "Miss Miles; or, a Tale of Yorkshire Life Sixty Years Ago." (Remington and Co.)
[One vol. Cloth. Pp. 438.]

"THE INDIAN LIST, CIVIL AND MILITARY, JANUARY, 1890." (W. H. Allen and Co.)
[Cloth. Pp. xcix., 636. Price 10*s.* 6*d.*]

WHITE, IDA. "The Three Banquets and Prison Poems." (Swan Sonnenschein and Co.)
[A volume of verse. Cloth. Pp. 158.]

A PLEA FOR COVERED PROMENADES.

A CORRESPONDENT who has been indulging in some "looking backward" into the future, writes:—

One of the many advantages enjoyed by the people living in the year 2000, who, in company with Edward Bellamy, have the pleasure of "looking backward" on this present epoch, is, or was, or will be the use of covered side-walks. To them the rain is no inconvenience—they have no fear of muddy boots or draggled skirts, and the private umbrella is a thing unknown. We, here in London to-day, are a long way off this ideal. In nearly all our streets the side-walk is flanked by houses and shops, and if we were to attempt to cover it with the lightest and most transparent of awnings, the owners of the adjoining property would claim enormous compensation for the damage, real or imaginary, done to them. But there are, as it luckily happens, a few highways in London where Mr. Bellamy's suggestion could be at once put into practice. Principal among these is the Thames Embankment. This magnificent highway is bordered on one side by the river, and on the other for nearly all its length by gardens. The only strip where any question of obstruction to light could occur is that occupied by the frontage of Somerset House. But even here the walls and windows of the building are so far from the footway that even an opaque awning would not seriously interfere with the light. However, let this strip go, and let us concentrate our attention on the southern footway bounded along all its length by the river. What is the objection to putting a glass roof over the whole of this footway from Blackfriars Bridge to Westminster Bridge? There is sufficient room under the lowest branches of the trees to allow the roof to be at an ample height from the ground. The cost would be a mere flea-bite compared to the immense sums spent on the Embankment already, while the additional outlay would add enormously to the Embankment's value. Nor would a roof to the foot-way in any respect disfigure the general appearance of the Embankment. It is surely within the competence of London architects to design a structure which shall harmonize with the existing parapet. In fact a properly designed colonnade with slender pillars supporting a light roof, half hidden under the boughs of the trees, would be a distinct addition to the beauties of the Embankment. Such a covered way as is here sketched would soon be immensely popular. The Embankment is the shortest route from Westminster to the City, and if this route were available in all weathers thousands of people who now take the train would enjoy instead the advantage of fresh air. But more especially would this covered way be used as a pleasure promenade. Already the Embankment is largely used for this purpose on summer evenings, and if its present advantages were supplemented by the addition of well-lighted cloisters which gave complete protection against the rain, this great thoroughfare would soon cease to be the semi-desert it now is. Moreover, the covered promenade need not stop with the Embankment. There is no reason why it should not be carried over the bridges. In fact, why should not the footway of every bridge in London be covered with a light glass roof? Another place for the application of Mr. Bellamy's suggestion is along Parliament-street and Whitehall. When the lower end of Parliament-street is widened there will be a magnificently broad street from Westminster almost up to Charing-cross. Here we might take a suggestion from an Oriental capital. In the Chandni Chauk, the main street of Delhi, the principal footway is down the centre of the street, under the shade of an avenue of trees. In Whitehall, where there are few shops to attract the passer-by, this arrangement would be particularly suitable; and a handsome colonnade, with trees on each side, would take off from the exaggerated width of the roadway. Similarly, Mr. Bellamy's social umbrella, as he calls it, might be applied to all the footways that run along the side of any of the parks. For instance, to the footway on the south side of Piccadilly, from the commencement of the Green Park to the Duke's statue. But when once the public has had experience of covered side-walks, there will be no lack of suggestions for additional applications of the same principle.

City Notes.

ALL ON ACCOUNT OF THE INFLUENZA.

Investors who have passed through the influenza ordeal will think it very hard that they should also have to forgo their dividends from the same cause. The chairman of the Crystal Palace yesterday lamented that money which should have passed through their turnstiles had gone into the pockets of the doctors, and the directors of the Metropolitan District Railway note as an adverse incident "the advent of the epidemic of influenza, which prevailed in the months of December and January," which largely depressed "the traffic during that time, especially in the Christmas season." Further, the traffic from Barnum's show has not made good the disappointing receipts from the Spanish Exhibition as compared with its predecessors, so that there is a decrease of £4,072 in the gross receipts for the half-year. On the other hand there is an increase in working expenses of £1,256, owing to the enhanced price of coal. As a consequence there is nothing for the preference shareholders, the debentures and debenture stock absorbing the whole net revenue, with the exception of a balance of £6,131 carried forward. This time last year they got ¾ per cent.

THE NATIONAL PROVIDENT.

The National Provident Institution, which holds its annual meeting to-day, shows a good record of business done during the past year. 1,908 proposals for assurance were received, and 1,607 were completed for £542,400. In the course of the year 373 members died, on whose lives 463 policies had been effected. The claims which have thus arisen, including bonuses, amounted to £263,811. The accounts show a balance of receipts over disbursements of £105,122, increasing the accumulated fund of the institution to £4,442,382, which is invested on mortgage of real estate and on other securities, including £380,752 advanced on loan to members on security of their policies. From the commencement of the institution in 1835 to the 20th November last the sum of £7,687,447 has been paid in claims on the decease of members. The total number of policies issued has been 52,291, and the present number of members is 20,090. Five years ago the board took steps to extend and strengthen the representation of the institution throughout the kingdom, in order that a sufficiently large amount of new business might be secured annually to supply the annual waste resulting from claims, surrenders, and lapses. The results of this action are shown in the following particulars of the new assurances granted during the past five years and during the five years immediately preceding:—

Period.	Number of Policies.	Sums Assured.	Annual Premiums.
1880—1884	4,412	£1,793,500	£61,962
1885—1889	7,415	2,571,100	99,651

In consequence of this large increase in new business, the gross premium income of the institution, which had for some years previously shown a tendency to decline, has increased from £317,164 in 1884 to £340,962 in 1889.

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY AS A MONOPOLIST.

"Anti-Monopolist" writes from Grosvenor Club, New Bond-street:—Permit me to point out that it is at 16, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C., from where the Standard Oil Company, under the name of the Anglo-American Oil Company, directs its attack upon the position of the importers and distributors who have hitherto supplied the British public with the best and cheapest petroleum oil they could obtain. It is a notorious fact that the Anglo-American Oil Company has been selling petroleum oil in the United Kingdom for a considerable time at prices far below what the Standard Oil Company could have realized in the New York and Philadelphia markets; and this proves without a shadow of doubt that it is their policy, as you say, to crush all opposition—that is, all competition—and to make the British public pay the cost of the experiment when successful.

Extensive railway building may be looked for on the Continent. The Governments of Russia, Austria, and Norway are each contemplating a very considerable expenditure on new railways.

Bord's Pianos.—25 per cent. discount for cash or 15*s.* per month (Second-hand, 12*s.* 6*d.* per month), on the three years' system. Illustrated lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 14, Soho-square, London, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

NOTICES.

THE PALL MALL GAZETTE *is sent post free for any number of days to any address in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and all countries in the Postal Union, at the rate of ninepence per week, or 9s. 9d. per quarter.* THE PALL MALL BUDGET, *also post free, costs for the United Kingdom 4s. 11d. per quarter; for the Continent, United States, Canada, and Egypt 6s. 6d. per quarter; for the Cape Colonies, Transvaal, Australia, New Zealand, West Indies, and South America 6s. 6d. per quarter; for India and China 7s. 7d. per quarter. Apply to the Manager,* PALL MALL GAZETTE, 2, NORTHUMBERLAND-STREET, STRAND, W.C.

Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths are inserted for 5s. each.

COVENT GARDEN.—Lessee, FREEMAN THOMAS.—GRAND CIRCUS, under the direction of AUGUSTUS HARRIS and FREEMAN THOMAS.—The Tamed Trained Lion on Horseback (the great sensation of Paris), with the most Marvellous Mastiff ever seen. Wonderful Siberian Bears. 50 Clowns. 100 highly-trained Horses and Ponies. Geo-Geo and his Wonderful Pigs. Jessica, the Graceful and Champion Wire-walker. The Hoffman Sisters (Horizontal-bar Performers). Sylvester (Renowned Jockey Rider). Grand Military Spectacle, ZULU LAND. TWICE DAILY, at 2 and 7.30. Prices from 6d. to £3 4s. Box-office open daily 10 to 5.

SAVOY THEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, R. D'OYLY CARTE. THIS and EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, the entirely original Comic Opera in Two Acts, entitled THE GONDOLIERS, by W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN. Doors open at 8. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Doors open at 2. Box-office open daily from 9 A.M. till 11 P.M.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—Six Wonderful Performing Elephants. Last Week, Adelaide and Lilian (Graceful Ariel Gymnasts), the Six Sunbeams, M. Gervais Le Roy (the Marvellous Belgian Contortion), the Leopolds (Aerial Wonders), Fred Paulen (the Strong Man from America), the Sisters Leyton (in their popular dance), Grand Fun and Marks, Silence and Fun, Hotine's Wonderful Dogs, the Brothers Belso and their Donkey, Miss Amy Tilbey (Refined Change Artiste), Profess r Cross (Phrenologist), &c. Twice daily, at 2 and 6. Open at 12, close at 11.30 P.M. Admission 1s., children 6d. Magnetic, Novel Illusion on view all day. Dr. ONOFROFF, the remarkable Thought Reader, in the Theatre at 4 and 8.

PANORAMA of WATERLOO and EXHIBITION of RELICS, Ashley-place (Westminster). BATTLE of WATERLOO,—GRAND PANORAMA painted by Chev. P. FLEISCHER. OPEN DAILY from 10 A.M. to 11 P.M. Entrance 1s., except on Wednesdays between 10 and 6, when the charge is 6d. Mrs. HENRY'S celebrated LADIES' ORCHESTRA will give a vocal and instrumental concert from 3 to 5.30, and 8 to 11 P.M. daily. James Davey, veteran and only known rank-and-file survivor of the Great Battle is present at the Panorama daily.

NIAGARA IN LONDON. COLOSSAL PANORAMA OF THE GREAT FALLS. Lounge, Music, Stereoscopic Views of Niagara, Cheap Refreshments. Fogs defeated. Electric Light. Building properly warmed. Admission 1s. Tickets at libraries and hotels. No fees. 10 to 10.—YORK STREET, WESTMINSTER, St. James's Park Station. Second Year. One Million Visitors.

ART GALLERIES.

ROYAL WATER COLOUR SOCIETY ART CLUB, 5A, PALL-MALL EAST.—An EXHIBITION of choice WATER COLOURS by deceased artists will be ON VIEW at the Gallery, 5A, Pall-mall East, S.W., from 10 till 6 o'clock UNTIL SATURDAY NEXT, February 15th.—A. STEWART, Secretary.

SPORTS AND ARTS EXHIBITION.—GROSVENOR GALLERY, NEW BOND-STREET, W. NOW OPEN. Ten to Seven. Admission 1s.

TUDOR EXHIBITION.—Patron, H.M. the QUEEN; Vice-Patron, H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES. NOW OPEN. NEW GALLERY, REGENT-STREET. 10 to 6. Admission 1s. Hon. HAROLD DILLON, Secretary.

BBBB A RRRR NN N U U M M " SSS
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B B AAAAA R R N NN U U M M M S
BBBB A A R R N NN UUU M M M SSS

LAST DAY BUT ONE at OLYMPIA, London. Only 2 Days more in which to see Barnum's Greatest Show on Earth and

IMRE KIRALFY'S "NERO" before their return to America. Each of the remaining performances will be made memorable by the Grandest Programme that nineteen centuries have been able to produce.

DON'T DECEIVE YOURSELF with the belief that BARNUM'S GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH will prolong its London season, or exhibit anywhere else in the United Kingdom, for it positively will not.

DAILY AFTERNOON and NIGHT EXHIBITIONS. Doors open by 12.0 NOON and 8.0 P.M. Performances begin at 2.0 and 8.0 P.M., and conclude at 4.30 and 10.30 P.M. Only as many tickets sold as there are seats. No standing room. By booking in advance admission and a seat are absolutely guaranteed. No booking fee charged at Olympia or at 39, Piccadilly. All seats 1s., 2s., and 3s. 6d. seats booked in advance by postal order or personal application. At both Afternoon and Night Exhibitions children between four and ten years will be admitted to all parts of the house at half-price, except in 1s., 2s., and 3s. 6d. seats.

BARNUM and BAILEY will LEASE OLYMPIA, completely fitted for immediate exhibition purposes, for their unexpired term, to wit, from Feb. 24 to April 1 next.

THE AUSTRALASIAN FEDERATION CONFERENCE.

SIR HENRY PARKES'S MOTION ADOPTED.

The Federation Conference at Melbourne yesterday resumed its deliberations upon Sir Henry Parkes's motion for the union of the Australasian Colonies under one Government. The Hon. W. McMillan, New South Wales, said that the people of New South Wales were unanimously in favour of Federation, but no Union would be worth calling a Union unless the Border Duties were abolished. The Hon. E. S. Bird, Tasmania, supported the motion, and declared that there was a strong feeling of loyalty in Tasmania, and a desire for Federation; but inter-colonial Free Trade was necessary. Sir J. Hall, New Zealand, said that New Zealand was anxious to promote Federation and deplored the difficulties at present in the way of joining the Union, the distance from Australia being the chief obstacle. He favoured the formation of a Federal Navy. The Hon. J. M. Macrossan, Queensland, in an eloquent speech, thoroughly approved of the motion, and favoured a complete Federation and Customs Union. Eventually Sir Henry Parkes's motion was unanimously adopted.

THE BISHOP OF ST. ALBANS.

We understand that the Bishop of St. Albans, who is in much better health, has placed his resignation in the hands of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

THE LISBON DISTURBANCES.—141 PERSONS IN CUSTODY.

As a result of the anti-British demonstration in Lisbon last Tuesday, one hundred and forty-one persons have been taken into custody, and are kept prisoners on board a man-of-war, pending a magisterial inquiry.

A Central News telegram from Paris says:—The *Lanterne* to-day publishes a despatch from Lisbon stating that grave troubles are cropping up in various parts of Portugal arising out of the prevailing feeling of animosity towards Great Britain. The agitation on this account is mixed with strong anti-monarchic feeling, and the Republicans are everywhere taking advantage of this fact. The Government, however, it is said will on no account think of increasing the effective force of the army for the sake of pacifying popular clamour.

Messrs. Hildesheimer and Faulkner, the Christmas card manufacturers, have received the following letter from a Lisbon customer:—Gentlemen,—We are in receipt of your favour of the 30th ultimo, and regret not to be able to continue our commercial relations with your very honourable firm. As Portuguese our conscience compels us, after the shameful conduct of the Government, not to do any more business with an English firm. In consequence of the meetings of all the Portuguese merchants, we are quite determined to uphold our conduct in treating the English as our greatest enemies. We regret it very much, as we have always been served well by your firm, but these are such strong motives that, before all, we must be Portuguese.

MOUSSA BEY TO GET OFF.

A Reuter's telegram from Vienna says that intelligence from Constantinople states that the Public Prosecutor has decided that there is no ground for proceeding with the principal counts in the indictment drawn up for the new trial of Moussa Bey. The charges of rape, murder, and pillage being thus set aside the Kurdish chief can only stand accused of two minor offences which are being investigated by the judicial authorities. The ruling of the Public Prosecutor has produced a very painful impression among the Armenians, who are also greatly incensed at the passive attitude maintained by the Patriarch in the matter, and it is expected that demonstrations will be made in the churches calling upon him to resign.

A TERRIBLE RETRIBUTION.

A terrible crime is reported from Crawfordsville, Arkansas, where a young lady had been outraged and murdered close to her residence. The murderer was immediately pursued and overtaken by the neighbours, who conveyed him to the scene of the outrage and hewed off his arms, legs, and head with an axe.—*Reuter.*

The eight miners injured in the Rhymney Colliery explosion on Saturday are now progressing favourably, but two are in a very precarious condition.

The Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate has presented its report upon the extradition treaty with Russia. The clause declaring that an attempt upon the life of the Czar is not a political offence is eliminated. —*Reuter.*

FOURTH EDITION.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

REPORT OF THE JUDGES.

VINDICATION OF THE IRISH MEMBERS.

THE NEW CHARGES UNTRUE, THE TRUE CHARGES NOT NEW.

I.—GENERAL CHARGES.

The Report of the Commissioners may be divided under two heads, according as it deals with (1) general charges against all the persons charged, and (2) specific charges against particular persons. The M.P.'s charged under the former head are:—

Thomas Sexton.	John J. Clancy.	Dr. Joseph Francis Fox.	James J. O'Kelly.
Joseph Gillis Biggar.	Sir Thomas Esmond, Bt.	Michael Conway.	Andrew Commins, LL.D.
Joseph Richard Cox.	Timothy D. Sullivan.	Luke Patrick Hayden.	Edmund Leamy.
Jeremiah Jordan.	Timothy Harrington.	William Abraham.	P. J. O'Brien.
Jas. Christopher Flynn.	Wm. H. K. Redmond.	John Finucane.	Thomas Mayne.
William O'Brien.	Henry Campbell.	Francis A. O'Keefe.	John O'Connor.
Dr. Chas. K. D. Tanner.	Patrick J. Foley.	Justin McCarthy.	Matthew J. Kenny.
William J. Lane.	Matthew Harris.	Timothy M. Healy.	Jasper D. Pyne.
James Gilhooly.	David Sheehy.	Joseph Nolan.	Patrick Joseph Power.
Joseph E. Kenny.	John Stack.	Thomas P. Gill.	James Tuite.
John Hooper.	Edward Harrington.	Daniel Crilly.	Donal Sullivan.
Chas. Stewart Parnell.	Denis Kilbride.	John Deasy.	Thomas Joseph Condon.
Maurice Healy.	Jeremiah D. Sheehan.	John Dillon.	John E. Redmond.
Jas. Edward O'Doherty.	James Leahy.	James F. O'Brien.	John Barry.
Patrick O'Hea.	Patrick A. Chance.	Patrick O'Brien.	Garrett Mich. Byrne.
Arthur O'Connor.	Thomas Quinn.	Richard Lalor.	Thomas P. O'Connor.
Michael McCartan.			

CHARGE I.

That the respondents were members of a conspiracy and organization having for its ultimate object to establish the absolute independence of Ireland.

—Half Untrue.

The Commissioners say:—

We find that the respondent Members of Parliament collectively were not members of a conspiracy having for its object to establish the absolute independence of Ireland, but we find that some of them, together with Mr. Davitt, established and joined in the Land League organization with the intention by its means to bring about the absolute independence of Ireland as a separate nation. The names of those respondents are set out at page 32 of this Report.

The names here referred to are:—

Mr. Davitt.	Mr. Dillon.	Mr. W. Redmond,	Mr. Joseph Condon.
Mr. M. Harris.	Mr. W. O'Brien.	Mr. J. O'Connor.	Mr. J. J. O'Kelly.

CHARGE II.

That one of the immediate objects of their conspiracy was, by a system of coercion and intimidation, to promote an agrarian agitation against the payment of agricultural rents, for the purpose of impoverishing and expelling from the country the Irish landlords, who were styled the "English garrison."

—True.

The Commissioners say:—

We find that the respondents did enter into a conspiracy by a system of coercion and intimidation to promote an agrarian agitation against the payment of agricultural rents, for the purpose of impoverishing and expelling from the country the Irish landlords, who were styled the "English garrison."

CHARGE III.

That when on certain occasions they thought it politic to denounce, and did denounce, certain crimes in public, they afterwards led their supporters to believe such denunciation was not sincere. (This charge is chiefly based on the "facsimile" letter of the 15th May, 1882, alleged to be signed by Mr. Parnell.)

—Not True.

The Commissioners say:—

We find that the charge that "when on certain occasions they thought it politic to denounce, and did denounce, certain crimes in public, they afterwards led their supporters to believe such denunciation was not sincere" is not established. We entirely acquit Mr. Parnell and the other respondents of the charge of insincerity in their denunciation of the Phœnix Park murders, and find that the "facsimile" letter on which this charge was chiefly based as against Mr. Parnell is a forgery.

CHARGE IV.

That they disseminated the Irish World *and other newspapers tending to incite to sedition and the commission of other crime.*

—True

The Commissioners say:—

We find that the respondents did disseminate the *Irish World* and other newspapers tending to incite to sedition and the commission of other crime.

CHARGE V.

That they, by their speeches and by payment for that purpose, incited persons to the commission of crime, including murder.

—Not True.

The Commissioners say:—

We find that the respondents did not directly incite persons to the commission of crime other than intimidation, but that they did incite to intimidation, and that the consequence of that incitement was that crime and outrage were committed by the persons incited. We find that it has not been proved that the respondents made payments for the purpose of inciting persons to commit crime.

CHARGE VI.

That they did nothing to prevent crime, and expressed no bonâ fide disapproval of it.

—Not True.

The Commissioners say:—

We find as to the allegation that the respondents did nothing to prevent crime and expressed no *bonâ fide* disapproval, that some of the respondents, and in particular Mr. Davitt, did express *bonâ fide* disapproval of crime and outrage, but that the respondents did not denounce the system of intimidation which led to crime and outrage, but persisted in it with knowledge of its effect.

CHARGE VII.

That they subscribed to testimonials for and were intimately associated with notorious criminals, defended persons supposed to be guilty of agrarian crime, supported their families, and made payments to secure the escape of criminals from justice.

—Not True.

The Commissioners say:—

We find that the respondents did defend persons charged with agrarian crime, and supported their families, but that it has not been proved that they subscribed to testimonials for, or were intimately associated with, notorious criminals, or that they made payments to procure the escape of criminals from justice.

CHARGE VIII.

That they made payments to persons who had been injured in the commission of crime.

—True.

The Commissioners say:—

We find, as to the allegation that the respondents made payments to compensate persons who had been injured in the commission of crime, that they did make such payments.

CHARGE IX.

That the respondents invited the assistance and co-operation of, and accepted subscriptions of money from, known advocates of crime and dynamite.

—Half true.

The Commissioners say:—

As to the allegation that the respondents invited the assistance and co-operation of and accepted subscriptions of money from known advocates of crime and the use of dynamite, we find that the respondents did invite the assistance and co-operation of and accepted subscriptions of money from Patrick Ford, a known advocate of crime and the use of dynamite, but that it has not been proved that the respondents or any of them knew that the Clan-na-Gael controlled the League or was collecting money for the Parliamentary Fund. It has been proved that the respondents invited and obtained the assistance and co-operation of the Physical Force Party in America, including the Clan-na-Gael, and in order to obtain that assistance abstained from repudiating or condemning the action of that party.

II. SPECIFIC CHARGES (I.) AGAINST MR. PARNELL.

CHARGE X.

That at the time of the Kilmainham negotiations Mr. Parnell knew that Sheridan and Boyton had been organizing outrage, and therefore wished to use them to put down outrage.

—Not Proven.

The Commissioners say:—We find that this charge has not been proved.

CHARGE XI.

That Mr. Parnell was intimate with the leading Invincibles, that he probably learned from them what they were about when he was released on parole in April, 1882, and that he recognized the Phœnix Park murders as their handiwork.

—Not True.

The Commissioners say:—We find that there is no foundation for this charge. We have already stated that the Invincibles were not a branch of the Land League.

CHARGE XII.

That Mr. Parnell, on 23rd January, 1882, by an opportune remittance, enabled F. Byrne to escape from justice to France.

—Not True.

The Commissioners say:—

We find that Mr. Parnell did not make any remittance to enable F. Byrne to escape from justice.

III. SPECIFIC CHARGES: (II.) AGAINST MR. DAVITT.

CHARGE XIII.

That he was a member of the Fenian organization, and convicted as such, and that he assisted in the formation of the Land League with money which had been contributed for the purpose of outrage and crime.

—Half Untrue.

The Commissioners say:—

We have shown in the course of the report that Mr. Davitt was a member of the Fenian organization, and convicted as such, and that he received money from a fund which had been contributed for the purpose of outrage and crime, namely, the Skirmishing Fund. It was not, however, for the formation of the Land League itself, but for the promotion of the agitation which led up to it. We have also shown that Mr. Davitt returned the money out of his own resources.

CHARGE XIV.

That he was in close and intimate association with the party of violence in America, and was mainly instrumental in bringing about the alliance between that party and the Parnellite and Home Rule party in America, so that he was in such close and intimate association for the purpose of bringing about, and that he was mainly instrumental in bringing about, the alliance referred to.

—True.

The Commissioners say:—

With regard to the further allegation that he was in close and intimate association with the party of violence in America, and mainly instrumental in bringing about the alliance between that party and the Parnellite and Home Rule party in America, we find that he was in such close and intimate association for the purpose of bringing about, and that he was mainly instrumental in bringing about, the alliance referred to.

SUMMARY OF THE MATTER.

We may now summarize in tabular form the above verdict. Nothing can show more clearly that what the Commissioners find to be true is not new or serious; and that, on the other hand, all the new and grave charges have been found untrue:—

	CHARGE.	VERDICT.
1.	Irish M.P.'s, &c., were once members of treasonable conspiracy	True of eight only.
2.	Irish M.P.'s "conspired" against payment of rents	True.
3.	Irish M.P.'s not sincere in denouncing Phœnix Park murders	Untrue.
4.	They disseminated the *Irish World*	True.
5.	They incited to murder	Untrue.
6.	They did not disapprove of crime	Untrue.
7.	They associated intimately with, and paid, notorious criminals	Untrue.
8.	They assisted persons who suffered in commission of crime	True.
9.	They accepted money from advocates of crime	Half and half.
10.	Mr. Parnell knew Sheridan and Boyton to be outrage-mongers	Not proved.
11.	He was intimate with Invincibles	Not true.
12.	He gave Byrne money to escape from Justice	Not true.
13.	Mr. Davitt was a Fenian	True.
14.	Mr. Davitt formed Land League out of "criminal" money	Not true.
15.	He brought about alliance between Home Rule and Physical Force parties	True.

The personal points in the Report appear on page 6.

RECEPTION OF THE REPORT.

REMARKABLE UNIONIST ADMISSIONS.

The *Daily Chronicle* says:—"The report confirms the impression made on calm observers of public affairs by the violent and noisy articles on 'Parnellism and Crime' when they first appeared, that what was new in them was not true, and what was true was not new. Indeed, the report of the three judges conveys the idea that even Mr. Forster rather overstated the indictment against Mr. Parnell in 1882, when he left Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet after the negotiation of the Kilmainham Treaty. The report will thus be satisfactory to the English people, for as the leaders of both great parties in the State have intrigued with Mr. Parnell and the Home Rulers, and tried to buy his support by promising, with more or less ambiguity, to give him the government of Ireland, it would have been painful to have discovered that Mr. Parnell and his followers had been guilty of crimes that ought to have made it impossible for decent men to hold converse with them. The report of the three judges may be summed up in a sentence. After the most minute scrutiny of their conduct during ten years of fierce agitation, the judges practically find that Mr. Parnell and his followers have done and said nothing more reprehensible than was known to the world and to Lord Salisbury and Lord Carnarvon when the latter negotiated with 'the Irish chief' the alliance that put the Government of the empire into the hands of the Tory party. The whole case set forth by the *Times* as affording fresh and indisputable proof of the hitherto unimagined and unspeakable criminality of the Irish leader would thus appear to have tumbled down like a house of cards at the first touch of judicial investigation."

The *Morning Post* says:—"We cannot suppose that Mr. Parnell himself will desire to disparage the judgment of a tribunal which has found

itself able to acquit him on all the most vital points comprised in the allegations brought against his character, and thus it must be said at once that he cannot be allowed to accept its verdict without at the same time frankly recognising the many serious delinquencies—to call them by no worse name—which are judicially re-united against on a matter of his associates. We sincerely congratulate Mr. Parnell, who has unmistakably, so far as his personal character is concerned, been the victim of gross injustice, and whose separation from these odious imputations will do much to neutralise the shock given to public confidence by the long-unanswered repetition of such charges."

The *Daily Telegraph* says:—"We cannot say that this protracted and costly investigation has borne any very valuable fruit. It has added, as it was, the seal of judicial authority to a certain set of current convictions and beliefs, but we cannot honestly say that it has added at all to their number. If the Commission had seen their way to finding as a fact that certain of the accused persons had paid money to procure the perpetration of crime and outrage, or if they had in any other way found a 'direct' incitement to crime, and, still more, of course, if they had pronounced the Parnellites guilty of crime or other of the more serious specific charges against him of complicity with criminals, then indeed the case would have been different. The Commissioners would then have made a distinct and most material addition to public knowledge. These, however, are the very points on which the findings of the report, elsewhere adverse to the accused, invariably assume the form of a verdict of not guilty, or, at any rate, of 'not proven.'"

The *Morning Advertiser* says:—"The report of the Special Commission will, we fancy, be found at variance with the general anticipation. To Mr. Parnell, his colleagues, allies, and admirers it should be an agreeable, if somewhat awkward, surprise. For there can be no question that the persons impeached before the Commission come out of the inquiry on the whole very much more favourably than a perusal of the indictment set forth in the issues included."

The *Standard* says:—"We may say generally that, while the verdict is in favour of the accused on two or three of the most heinous charges—in support of which few people, perhaps, in England expected any proof to be brought—there is more than enough behind to substantiate all that has been generally believed of the connection between the Home Rule members of the House of Commons and the conspiracy against law, order, and the rights of property, which has long been all powerful in Ireland; and to bring home to the respondents at the same time moral responsibility for the worst crimes that have been committed by the League and its agents. This is all that reasonable and sensible people ever expected to be proved against them."

The *Times* says:—"We leave the public to judge whether these conclusions do not thoroughly confirm, though, of course, in colourless and guarded judicial language, the main part of the statements which were insisted upon in our original articles on 'Parnellism and Crime,' reiterated in the Attorney-General's speech for the defendant in the case of 'O'Donnell *v.* Walter,' and thrown into a precise and technical form in the particulars delivered pursuant to an order of the Commissioners at the commencement of the proceedings."

The *Daily News* says:—"The Commissioners have vindicated at once the character of the Irish leaders and the integrity of the English bench. They fearlessly condemn boycotting, and on that we shall have a word to say presently. But they find that the League was what it professed to be; that its procedure was fair and aboveboard; and that the methods it practised were those it inculcated, and none others; and that the suggestion of underground contrivances are untrue. Thus the basis of 'Parnellism and Crime,' with the hideous superstructure raised upon it, disappears from view."

PROVINCIAL PRESS OPINION.

The *Manchester Guardian* (Liberal) remarks: In some portions of their Report the Judges appear, if we may say so with all respect and with the full consciousness of their determined effort at impartiality, to be trying to discharge the functions of the historian, without the historian's special qualifications for the task, and twenty years too soon. The charge that Mr. Davitt was mainly instrumental in bringing about the alliance between the physical force party and the Home Rule party in America is in reality a tribute. The Judges have put the Parnell movement under a legal microscope and examined it in every detail. No other movement has ever had to undergo so tremendous an ordeal: and that its leaders on the whole emerge so scatheless—the most serious charge in this survey being that Mr. Parnell did not denounce crime as often as they should have done, and that they did not always foresee the ultimate consequences to which their words might be pushed by excited men—is very much a matter for congratulation.

The *Manchester Examiner* (Liberal Unionist), while accepting the acquittal by the judges of the Irish members of the more serious charges against them, says:—"These favourable points in the report, though of high importance, do not affect the general decision, which will be recognised by the country as providing ample warrant for most of the accusations which in former years Mr. Gladstone, Sir George Trevelyan, and Sir William Harcourt brought against the leaders of the National movement. Is more care being taken as to the sources from which the present funds are derived? We are not say that this is not the case; but we do say that, with the past brought before us plainly as it is in this report, it is the duty of Gladstonians to see that his allies are now free from their old entanglements.

The *Manchester Courier* (C.) asserts that the charges held proved against the Parnellites as a body may not be of such a nature as to bring them within the clutches of the criminal law. But there are moral offences, which in the eyes of God and man are infinitely more heinous than some of those for which persons undergo legal punishment, and which from a political point of view disqualify those guilty of them for any post or position of authority over their fellow men, and there are many such offences held proved against the Parnellites as a body in this grave report of the Royal Commission.

The *Liverpool Post* (L) declares that "it must be held that the *Times*' case against the Irish members is completely broken down. What is proved is that the Nationalist party promoted the No Rent movement and boycotting, and that they did this not by secret conspiracy and in a corner, but openly and in answer to the action of the Government in Parliament and in Ireland. It did not require a Special Commission to prove this. What is disproved is that Mr. Parnell was the friend and ally of murderers and assassins, the aider and abettor of some of the most cowardly crimes that have darkened the history of Ireland, and a partner with the enemies of England who sought by the use of the dagger and dynamite to bring about a reign of terror in this country. Instead of all this, he is shown to have brought men who were Fenians and in favour of Irish independence into a constitutional attitude, and made reconciliation between England and Ireland possible."

The *Liverpool Mercury* (L) is forced to the conclusion that three of our eminent judges might as well, apart from the forged letters, have been commissioned to examine into and report upon the French Revolution or the assassination of Julius Cæsar. One has only to look at the findings to perceive how impractical all this collateral labour has proved. Mr. Parnell is practically absolved. He has gone through the ordeal unscathed. Amidst the storm he endeavoured to direct there was a sense of security. He escaped the rocks; but when we look at what he has passed through, as revealed by this Commission—when we think of his unripe years at the founding of the Land League, and the terrible passions then let loose—we must pay him the tribute of saying that few living men, other than himself, could have come forth so triumphantly. It is right to do justice to a great character.

The *Liverpool Courier* (C) is of opinion that the very nature of the Irish movement made it certain that, in the absence of tyranny and the dread inspired by outrage, it could make no headway whatever. But even if the report had not, as it has done, declared Mr. Parnell and forty-two more of the Irish party to be "members of a criminal conspiracy," surely honest and right-thinking men ought now to be driven for ever away from all association with such shady connections. At all events the nations will not fail to form its opinion of those who continue to identify themselves with dangerous causes and subversive methods.

The *Birmingham Gazette* (C) in reviewing the report has not one moment's hesitation in declaring that the Nationalist conspiracy has been unmasked, and that, in the carefully-chosen judicial language of the judges, the gravest of the charges and allegations made against the Parnellite party have been proved to have been proved. It is proved that Mr. Parnell was an advocate of intimidation from which outrage sprang as the natural fruit. Was his silence as to outrage less guilty than his open countenance would have been? Candidly, we fail to see that it was. It was more cautious—we may even say more cowardly—to poison the thoughts of the people—to heat their minds for crime—and then to carefully abstain from controlling the evil passions which had been roused, than it would have been to openly express approval of murder as Mr. William O'Brien did before the Special Commission in speaking of poor Sergeant Brett, of Manchester. We have no hesitation in saying that the *Times* is justified up to the hilt. The broad charge that these men's acts proved them unworthy to sit in the House of Commons has been sustained, for those who preached intimidation regardless of its terrible consequences deserve to be expelled from the society of all pure-minded men.

The *Sheffield Telegraph* (C) makes a point of the "little part the forged letters actually played in the case. It is evident that their lordships have been generous in giving the benefit of the doubt to Mr. Parnell. It is a wholesome instinct of the English law to be generous in dealing with persons accused of serious crimes. But notwithstanding the generous allowance made in their interest, the Parnellite M.P.'s are held guilty of very serious offences."

The *Sheffield Independent* (L) argues that the Tories to-day will wish more than ever that they had left the Irish party alone. If the powers and patience of the judges had been unlimited, they could have found regrettable incidents in the Irish history of the sixties, and the fifties, and the forties long before Mr. Parnell and his colleagues exercised any political influence in the country.

What (asks the paper) finally becomes of the much-vaunted "Parnellism and Crime" now?

The *Leeds Mercury* (L) thinks it is justified in saying that in the opinion of this special tribunal the *Times* has failed as completely to make good the most serious of the charges as allegations as it failed in the case of the forged letters. No one ever has or can maintain that during that most eventful period in Irish history far too many condemnable acts were done by individual members of the Land League, and if the leaders of that great movement are to be held responsible for the words and acts of every member of it, then one can only wonder that this report has acquitted the defendants of all the graver counts in the indictment laid against them.

The *Yorkshire Post* (C) says:—"Practically the report whitewashes the Parnellites all round from many of the graver charges made against them of complicity in treason and crime, and where it pronounces them guilty with so many extenuating circumstances that the first impression people will form of the verdict will be that it is substantially a verdict of acquittal, although it still leaves the Parnellites under a cloud upon some of the gravest charges that can be made against English public men."

The *York Herald* (L.U.) says:—"The aggregate effect of the whole judgment would appear to be almost as complete a verdict of guilty as it was possible to find.

The *Newcastle Leader* (L) affirms the report is practically an acquittal of Mr. Parnell and his colleagues of the more serious charges brought against them.

The *Nottingham Express* (L) concludes that, "while the Irish agitation, like every great popular movement of an aggrieved and poverty-stricken people, was in some measure discredited by the irresponsible action of rash and lawless persons, the responsible leaders of that agitation from the whole keep creditably free from complicity with incidents calculated to disgrace themselves personally or compromise the essential justice of their cause."

The *Nottingham Guardian* (C) thinks that the Home Rule party will not be able to derive much consolation from the report.

The *Hebrew Daily Mercury* says:—"All through the judges were despatched on a wild chasing of shadows. There is nothing in the document which will cause a supporter of Mr. Parnell's to blanch. As a weapon for advancing the Home Rule cause, it assumes the most imposing dimensions."

WHAT THE IRISH NEWSPAPERS SAY.

RECEPTION OF THE REPORT IN DUBLIN.

The issue of the Parnell Commission Report caused a great stir in Dublin last night. In the clubs members remained till a late hour, and a large number of private telegrams were received from friends in the House of Commons. The strain on the Dublin telegraphists up to an advanced hour this morning was unusually severe. The *Freeman's Journal* devotes twenty columns to the report, and the other papers are crowded with it. The Nationalists regard the report as a vindication of the Irish party and they now wait with anxiety to know if Mr. Parnell will take further action against the *Times* on the charge of conspiracy. The *Freeman's Journal* gives the following lead lines in big type to the report:—"Triumph of the Irish Party;" "All serious charges fail." It also gives special headings to the comments of the London papers to day, such as "A Unionist Cry of Disappointment," and "The *Times* Ridiculous." On the other hand, Irish Unionists regard the report as striking at many of the evils which have marked the course of the agitation in Ireland.

The *Freeman's Journal* says that the report is the acquittal of the Irish party along the whole line, and the verdict is against their accusers. If the Government and their party were tried for boycotting, intimidation, and even offences far more grave, the verdict passed upon them would not be like that passed upon the Irish leaders and their Irish party.

The *Dublin Express* (C.) says:—The language of the Commissioners' Report is both guarded and technical, and there are many nice distinctions drawn which, as lawyers, the commissioners felt bound to make; but the moral weight of the verdict against the respondents is tremendous. No official pleading can relieve them of their responsibility. The report will shock every loyalist, and open the eyes of the English people to the true character of the movement they are asked to sanction.

The Belfast *Northern Whig* says:—"The three judges will now of course be assailed and their impartiality questioned by the Irish Nationalists, but the British Home Rule Liberals, with Mr. Gladstone at their head, can scarcely adopt this attitude."

The *Belfast News Letter* says:—Never before has the world been shown with such clearness the enormity of the criminal methods adopted by the Land League and encouraged by the various men who for years have been glorying in their shame.

THE SLAVIN-SMITH FIGHT.

THE PELICAN CLUB AND MR. BAIRD,

In the Chancery Division to-day before Mr. Justice Stirling, Sir Charles Russell, Q.C., said that there was a motion, in which he was with Sir H. Davey, which asked for an interim injunction in the case of Baird *v.* Wells and another.

Mr. Graham Hastings, Q.C., said he appeared for the defendant, but he had not even all their evidence yet, and he proposed that the motion should stand over for a week. He did not see what objection there could be to that, for as he understood the present *status quo* was that the plaintiff was outside the club now.

Sir Charles Russell: Oh, no; he has been called upon to resign.

Mr. Hastings: Ah! that is because I have not the affidavits. What we propose to do, I am instructed, is that the committee meet on Monday, and the plaintiff will then have an opportunity of appearing before them.

Sir C. Russell: Well, I don't know that that is anything. It is a committee that has practically already taken hostile action against me. Mr. Hastings: Well, I had a not better stand over for a week? Sir C. Russell: Simply to answer the affidavits?

His lordship: Yes. I gather that it is a case of threatened expulsion from a club. The plaintiff is not yet expelled, so he has suffered no injury, and of course they will not exclude him in the interval.

Mr. Hastings: Well, there are affidavits verifying a report of the meeting, and one by a gentleman who impeaches the proper election of the Committee, which we have to answer. Sir C. Russell: And we may have to supplement our affidavits.

His Lordship: I gather then that things will remain *in statu quo*.

Mr. Hastings: I cannot give an undertaking because I do not know how things stand.

Sir C. Russell: Then we must go on with the motion.

Mr. Hastings: But I won't take any further step towards expulsion beyond what has taken place. If he is outside the club already, he must remain out.

Sir C. Russell: He is not. Of course he has not gone near it during the present position of matters, but he wishes to be able to do so should he choose.

Mr. Hastings: Well, I undertake that no further step shall be taken towards expulsion, if he is not already expelled.

On this undertaking the motion was ordered to stand over for a week.

DEATH OF LORD SYDNEY:

Lord Sydney died quite peacefully at one o'clock this morning.

AN ITALIAN MURDERED IN HOLBORN.

Shortly before midnight an Italian named Gaetano was stabbed another Italian in Fleet-row, Holborn. The man died early this morning in the Royal Free Hospital. The murderer has not yet been arrested.

WEDDING PARTY DROWNED.

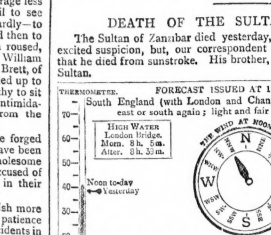
An Exchange Telegram from Paris states that a telegram from Pontivy, says that a wedding party of ten persons, including the bride and bridegroom have been upset from a carriage into the river all being drowned.

DEATH OF THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR.

The Sultan of Zanzibar died yesterday, under circumstances which at first excited suspicion, but, our correspondent says, a medical examination shows that he died from sunstroke. His brother, Seyyid Ali, has proclaimed himself Sultan.

THERMOMETER. FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY. BAROMETER

South England (with London and Channel).—Wind shifting to south-east or south again; light and fair at first, less settled later.



WEATHER AT NOON TO-DAY. Feb. 14, 1890.—Overcast, some fog; wind shifty. *Readings by* NEGRETTI and ZAMBRA'S *Instruments.*

THE MONEY MARKET.

One o'clock.

MARKETS GENERALLY STEADY TO FIRM.—MODERATE BUSINESS.—MOVEMENTS SLIGHT.

There is no special feature of interest in the Money Market. A fair demand for money is again experienced in connection with the fag end of the Stock Exchange settlement, and as the supply as evidenced by yesterday's bank return is very small, 5½ per cent. and upwards is again paid for short advances. The discount rate for three months' bank paper is little better than 4⅜ per cent.

Stock Exchange markets are quiet, but the turn for the better in the Money Market has created a more favourable feeling, and in most directions the changes are on higher quotations. Canadas are inactive and unchanged, while in the English Railway Market the variations are slight. Foreign Government bonds are neglected, apart from a continued demand for Spanish Four per Cents. In the American market there is again a disappointing movement, most of the changes being adverse. Advices from the other side report that the market there appears to be in a halting condition pending further developments in the Western Railroad situation. Chicago advices are of a conflicting character. The bears there claim that a rate war is inevitable, but prominent railroad officials say that a meeting of the Presidents will be called before February 21, the date fixed for the reduction of rates, to prevent, if possible, the action inaugurated by subordinates. Trunks are dull, as also Mexican Railway issues.

Messrs. J. Henry Schröder and Co. announce that they are authorized by the Bank of Commerce, United Railways of the Havana, and Regla Warehouses Company to offer for subscription an issue of £1,600,000 Five per Cent. Mortgage bonds of the United Railways of the Havana, which are created for the purpose of converting and extinguishing the existing £506,700 Five per Cent. sterling Bay of Havana Railway Company, and £299,600 Seven per Cent. First Mortgage bonds, 1881, and £345,000 Seven per Cent. Mortgage bonds, 1886, of the Havana Railways, for further extensions to be purchased and constructed, and other objects of the company. The price of issue is £95 per £100 bond, and applications will be received until Thursday, the 20th inst., but not later.

The Trustees, Executors, and Securities Insurance Corporation (Limited) offer for subscription £220,000 Six per Cent. First Debenture Bonds of £100, each of the Buenos Ayres Grand National Tramways (Limited), to be secured as a first charge on the whole undertaking. The price of issue is £105 per bond, and interest from the date of payment of the various instalments will be paid half-yearly on 1st April and 1st October. Provision is made for the redemption of the debentures by means of a sinking fund at the price of issue at the expiration of the concession in 1948.

In order to complete the works in hand, and to be ready to meet the cost of the necessary extensions, the directors of the Chelsea Electricity Supply (Limited) seek the assistance of the shareholders to the creation of debentures to the amount of £50,000.

Dividends declared—Cambrian Railways Company, 4 per cent. on the D Debenture stock; Bute Docks Company, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum for half-year on ordinary shares, with £8,750 carried forward; Surrey Commercial Dock Company £2 10s. per cent. on the ordinary Stock and on preference stock A, making £5 per cent. for the year; Australian Gas Association, at the rate of 7 per cent.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The market opened quiet with a small demand. Probable sales 6,000 or 7,000. Futures opened higher, now lost improvement.

The following are the latest changes compared with yesterday's closing:—

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Improved:* Lancashire and Yorkshire ⅛, Great Western and Sheffield Deferred ⅛, and North Western ⅛. *Receded:* Hull and Barnsley and Brighton Deferred ⅛.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Rises:* Uruguay Bonds ¼, Spanish Four per Cents. 3-16, Peruvian 1870 ⅜, and Egyptian Unified 1-16.

AMERICAN RAILROADS.—*Improved:* Louisville and Nashville ¾, and Ohio and Mississippi Ordinary ⅛. *Fallen:* Milwaukee and St. Paul ⅜, Central Pacific, Lake Shore, Norfolk and Western Preference, Ontario, and Pennsylvania shares ¼ each, Denver Preference and Reading shares ⅛.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.—*Advances:* Grand Trunk First and Third Preference, ½. *Fallen:* Grand Trunk Second Preference ⅛.

MINES AND MISCELLANEOUS.—*Rises:* Primitiva Nitrate ¼, Rio Tinto ¾, and De Beers 1-16.

The following are the latest 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares:—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.			
Consols (2½) money	97⅛	⅝	
Do account	97⅛	⅝	
Do. 2¾	100⅛	⅛	
2¾ per Cent	99	⅛	
Local Loan Stock	102⅜	⅛	
Irish 4½ per Cent	107	⅛	
Do. 4½ p.c. Rs	104	⅜	
Egyptian Gar.	103¼	⅜	
Met. Ill. Wat. 1½	102¾	⅛	
Do. 1. Bonds	103	⅛	
Birmingham Cp. St.	211	11	
Liverpool	214¾	⅜ ½	
FOREIGN STOCKS.			
Argent. 6 p.c. 1111	81	⅜	
Do. 5 p.c. 1886	82½	⅝	
De Treasury	91	⅝	
Austrian Gold	93	⅛	
Do. Silver	71	⅛	
Belgian 3 p.c.	87¾	⅝ ¾	
Do. part paid	13	9	dis
B. Ayres 5 p.c.	101⅜	⅛	
Do. Cedulas 1...	87½	88	xd
Brazilian 5 p.c.	91¾	⅛	
Costa Rica A	91	⅜	
Do. B	87	9	
Egypt. State Dom	102¼	⅛	
Do. Unified	93¾	⅞	
Do. Pre-ference	105¾	⅜	
Do. Da'ra Sanieh	85¾	⅛	
French 5 p.c. Rts	104⅝	⅛	
Do. 3½ p.c. Cons	101½	6	
Greek 5 p.c. 1881	83¾	93½	
Hung. Gold Rents	87⅛	⅛	
Italian	93¾	⅜	
Japanese 1883	94½	⅝	
Peruvian 5 p.c.	17⅛	⅜	
Do. 6 p.c.	23⅛	⅜	
Portuguese	25¾	⅜	
Russian 5 p.c. 1871	95½	4	
Spanish 4 p.c.	72 11/16	15/16	
Turkish 1865	22⅜	4	
Do. 1869	21½	⅝	
Series B	21½	⅜	
Series D	17 13/16	19/16	
6 p.c. 1873	21½	⅜	
p.c. Defer'd	10⅛	2	
1 p.c. Priority	9⅝	7	
Uruguay Unified	72¾	¼	
Virginia Funded	41½	⅜	
U.S. 6 p.c.	107	⅜	
BRITISH RAILWAYS.			
Caledonian	125¾	⅛	
Great Eastern	82⅜	⅛	
Great Northern	156	8	
Ditto A	130	7	
Great Western	154½	7	
Hull and Barnsley	51¾	¼	
Lancas'r and York.	132¾	3½	xd
Brighton Ordinary	135	7	
Brighton A	153	⅛	
Chatham (Ordinary)	22⅜	⅜	

Cha. Preferences	107⅜	8½	xd
North Western	160	⅝	
South Western	153	4	xd
Manchester Sheff.	88	93	
Do. A	43¾	9½	
Met. Consolidated	77	⅜	
Do. District	39¼	⅛	
Midland Ordinary	146⅝	⅜	
North British Pref	77½	⅜	
Do. Def.	65⅝	⅜	
North Eastern	159½	3½	xd
North Staffords	102	12½	xd
South Eastern	137	9	
Do. Deferred	103⅜	⅜	
Taff Vale 1111	78	81½	xd
FOREIGN RAILWAYS.			
Canada Pacific	79¾	7½	
Can. Pacific Stock	33¾	4	
Chic. Mil. and St. Pl	70¾	⅜	
Denver Rio Grande	16½	⅜	
Do. Pref	43¾	50½	xd
Illinois Central	118	19	xd
Lake Shore	130⅜	⅜	
Ohio & Mississippi	22	⅜	
Louisville and Nash	91¾	⅜	
Mex. Cen. New 5 p.c.	71	¼	
Mex. Kan. & Texas	19	⅜	
N.Y. Cen. Shares	103¾	9	
New York Ontario	13½	13⅜	
New Shares	27⅛	⅜	
Do. Sec. Mort.	105¼	4	
Norfolk & West. Pre	63⅝	4	
N.Y.P. & O. 1st M.	34½	⅜	
North Pacific	63¾	⅜	
Pennsylvania Sh.	56½	6	
Phila. & Read. Sh.	29⅜	1	
1st Preference	71⅛	2¾	
Union Pacific	67¾	⅛	
Wabash Pre ference	53¾	3½	
Do. Gen. Mort.	84¼	3	
Second Preference	41⅜	2½	
Do. First Pref.	73½	⅞	
Do. Second Pref	53¾	⅜	
Do. Third Pref.	27¼	8½	
Do. Guaranteed	89¾	⅜	
Mexican Ordinary	57⅜	⅝	
Do. First Pref	116½	17¼	
Ohio. & Sal. Prof.	71¼	⅜	
London & Ver. Trust	4	⅛	
Nitrate Railway	107	⅜	
BANKS.			
Alliance Bank	55	15	
City Bank	22	3	
Consolidated	8¼	⅛	
Imperial Ottoman	113½	3	5/16
London and Country	53	1	xd
Unions' London	40½	1½	
London and West	70¼	1	
London Joint Stock	38½	9½	
Nat. Prov. of Eng.	60	⅝	
Stand. Bank. S. A. 1st	57	⅜	

MINES.			
Indian Consolidated	2½	3⅛	
Mysores Assn	5½	⅛	
Moorgaum	3½	⅛	
Cape Copper	8½	⅛	
Namaqua	2	⅛	
Rio Tinto Ordinary	9¾	⅛	
Do. New 5 p.c.	14⅝	⅛	
Montana Claims	1½	⅛	
Del Monte Silver	20	⅛	
Sa'n Hohen Repm.	22½	3	
TELEGRAPHS & TELEPHONES.			
Anglo-American	50	1xd	
Do. Pref.	89½	6¾	xd
Brazilian Submarine	12½	⅛	
Direct Unit. States	10	⅛	
Eastern	113⅝	11	
Ditto Deferred	13⅜	14	
National Telephone	1½	⅛	
Globe Telegraph	8⅜	⅛	
TRAMWAYS, ETC.			
London Gen. Om.	130	233	
London Street	13	⅛	xd
London Tramway	14½	15¾	
North Metropolitan	43	½	xd
WATERWORKS.			
Chelsea Waterworks	213	9	
East London	211	13	
Grand Junction	122	7	
Kent	171	6xd	
Lambeth	140	6	
New River, New	150	6xd	
Sihwerk & Vauxhall	153	73	
W. Middlesex	201	2	
GAS & ELECTRIC LIGHT.			
Gaslight & Coke A	219	5	xd
Imp. Continental	216	13	
South Metro. A	237	92	
Do. B	226	8	
Do. C	215	4½	
London Electric	2¾	⅜	
Metropolitan	173	⅜	
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Allsopp	7⅛	⅜	
Guinness and Co.	337½	42½	
Hotchkiss	6¾	7½	
Bryant and May	15½	⅜	
Spratt's Patent	8¼	⅜	
Liverpool Nitrate	13	15	
Primitiva Nitrate	14¼	15¾	
Anglo-Italian Nitrate	12¾	1¼	
P. and O. Stm. Def.	205	8	
Royal Mail Steam	75	9	
Nat. Discount Co.	114½	13½	
Hudson's Bay	21¼	⅜	
Suez Canal	93¼	⅜	
Eastn. W. Ind. Def.	17	19	
London and S.t. K.	83	7xd	

Bell's Asbestos	13½	14	
San Jorge	2½	6	
Tarapaca Water	19¼	⅜	
Cit. and Suburban	8½	⅜	
Imperial Gold	8½	⅜	
Jumpers Gold	9¼	⅜	
Lambs	2¾	⅜	
Salisbury	8½	9	
Ruby	13/16	15/16	pm
Linton Bertya	7/8	9/8	

Oceana Land	13½	⅜	
Southwark Land	4	⅜	
Transvaal Land	¾	1	pm
G. F. & S. Africa	5	⅛	
Rhodesia Land	15	⅛	
Rochesville's Explor.	2⅜	2½	pm
Southern Land	⅛	⅛	pm
Eastman's Ordinary	19¼	⅜	
Bimsen's Copper Co.	0¾	7⅛	

THE EXTRAORDINARY LUNACY CASE.

The inquiry commenced by Sir Alexander E. Miller, Q.C., Chief Commissioner in Lunacy, yesterday at Canterbury concerning the alleged lunacy of Mary Ann Jones, spinster, commonly called Mrs. Jones, was not concluded until after two o'clock this morning. One of the witnesses testified that the greater part of Miss Jones's time was spent in bed. She would lie there for six weeks at a stretch. Witness frequently went into her room. She was generally in bed, and when she had a towel, which she called a turban, round her head, and her petticoats were tied with ropes. Witness only handled her clothes once and burned them. She said to wash would be her death.

TIT-BITS FROM THE PERSONAL POINTS.

ALL THE PERSONAL POINTS.

All points of popular interest in the Report are given hereunder :—

THE PHŒNIX PARK MURDERS.

We find that the Invincibles were not a branch of the Land League, and that the Land League did not organise or pay the Invincibles, nor did the respondents or any of them associate with any persons known by them to be employed in the Invincible conspiracy. There are passages in the articles included in "Parnellism and Crime" which Sir C. Russell construed as justifying the eighth head of his summary of the charges, that "Mr. Parnell was intimate with the leading Invincibles, that he probably learned from them what they were about when he was released on parole in April, 1882, and that he recognised the Phœnix Park murders as their handiwork, and that knowing it to be theirs, and partly for his own safety, he secretly qualified and revoked the condemnation which he had thought it politic publicly to pronounce." It appears to us that Sir Charles Russell has put a distorted interpretation upon the meaning of the language used. We consider that there is no foundation whatever for the charge that Mr. Parnell was intimate with Invincibles, knowing them to be such, or that he had any knowledge, direct or indirect, of the conspiracy which resulted in the Phœnix Park murders, and we find the same with reference to all the other respondents. We do not think it necessary to enter into the question whether or not any persons other than those who were convicted were guilty of participation in those crimes, because we are clearly of opinion that none of the respondents were aware at the time that any persons with whom they associated were connected with these murders.

DID MR. PARNELL HELP FRANK BYRNE TO ESCAPE?

The charge that the respondents made payments to procure the escape of criminals from justice, which corresponds to a portion of the fifth head of charge of Sir Charles Russell, has not been established. This was mainly directed against Mr. Parnell, who is alleged to have made an "opportune remittance, which enabled F. Byrne to escape to France before the warrant for his arrest reached the London police." Sir Charles Russell's ninth head of charge. That Mr. Parnell paid a sum of £100 to F. Byrne at his request immediately before he left the country has been proved, but it has been satisfactorily shown that it had no connection with his flight, and that Mr. Parnell had no knowledge of his intention to leave, or of the cause.

THE "BARGAINING-TO-PUT-DOWN-OUTRAGE" CHARGE.

On May 2, 1882, Mr. Parnell and some others of the leaders who had been confined in Kilmainham were released in pursuance of an arrangement which has been called the Kilmainham Treaty. Sir Charles Russell's sixth heading has reference to what occurred on this occasion, and is thus worded, "that at the time of the Kilmainham negotiations Mr. Parnell knew that Sheridan and Boyton had been acting under persons who wished to use them to put down outrage." We are of opinion that this charge has not been proved. That Mr. Parnell should employ Sheridan and Boyton to quiet the disturbed districts was natural, as they had been organizers there, and had no doubt acquired influence in those districts. We cannot doubt that Mr. Parnell was aware of the inflammatory speeches they had made, but there is no evidence that he knew that Sheridan or Boyton had organised crime.

ALL THE JUDGES HAVE TO SAY ABOUT THE FORGED LETTERS.

The third charge we have to consider is "that when on certain occasions the respondents thought it politic to denounce and did denounce certain crimes in public, they afterwards led their supporters to believe that such denunciation was not sincere." This was chiefly based on the letter known as the Boulton inquiry as the "facsimile letter." This letter was one of a series obtained from the witness Pigott by Mr. Houston, who afterwards supplied them to the manager of the *Times* newspaper upon payment of sums amounting to £2,530. We do not propose to narrate the circumstances attending on the obtaining of these letters. They will be found in the evidence. The story told by Pigott as to the manner in which he had obtained these letters was entirely unworthy of credit, and before his cross-examination was concluded he absconded and committed suicide. We find that all the letters produced by Pigott and set out in the Appendix are forgeries, and we entirely acquit Mr. Parnell and the other respondents of the charge of insincerity in their denunciation of the Phœnix Park murders.

LE CARON'S INTERVIEW WITH MR. PARNELL.

An incident referred to at length is the interview between the witness, Major Le Caron and Mr. Parnell at the House of Commons. Mr. Parnell does not say that he did not have a conversation with Le Caron, he says that he may have had an interview with him, but he has no recollection of it, and thinks it most improbable. Mr. Parnell states that he never sent any message either to the Clan-na-Gael or to any of the persons mentioned by Le Caron, and that he neither directly nor indirectly communicated with any of these persons for the purpose that is suggested by Le Caron. Mr. Parnell denies that he stated he had ceased to believe that anything but the force of arms would bring about the redemption of Ireland, because he says he never thought so. M. J. O'Kelly could not say whether Mr. Parnell had seen him and Le Caron did not take place, but stated that he had not the slightest remembrance of it. [A long letter from Devoy to Le Caron is here printed. In it there occurs these passages :—"Yesterday I received a short note from E., urging me strongly to go over, but I did not understand for what purpose till I got your explanation. I could not go, and I told E. and P. so. I am sorry for this, as I believed would satisfy our friends here, and make propositions that I might feel morally certain would be approved of. But I would not on any consideration have them pay my expenses. That would place me in a false position at once."] This being the evidence on the one side and the other as to this interview between Major Le Caron and Mr. Parnell, we have first to consider the probabilities of the case. It appears to us to be highly probable that Mr. Parnell would say to anyone whom he regarded as a member of the Physical Force Party in America, that he thought it desirable that an understanding should be brought about between that party and Mr. Parnell and the supporters of the constitutional movement. We have also that Mr. Devoy should be mentioned by Mr. Parnell as the person best able to bring about the understanding which he desired, for Devoy had undoubtedly been one of the principal agents by whom the support of a section of the Fenians had been obtained. The purpose for which such an alliance was to be formed and the terms on which it was to be based may be disputed, but the fact does not admit of doubt. Mr. Parnell, Mr. Davitt, and other Land League leaders that the two parties of physical force and open political movement should act in harmony and not in opposition to one another has been proved.

LE CARON ACCEPTED AS A WITNESS OF TRUTH.

We have next to consider whether there is any corroboration of Le Caron's evidence, and we find it in the letter from Egan to Devoy. It is clear from that letter that Le Caron had communicated to him that it was desired that he should come to Europe to see "E. and P." We draw the inference that Egan and Parnell are meant by these initials, and it is also clear from the contents of the letter that Devoy had been told that his assistance was wanted to remove some dissatisfaction which had arisen in the revolutionary party in America as to Irish affairs. The letter also shows that Le Caron had informed Devoy that his expenses would be paid. We think that these passages tend strongly to confirm Le Caron's testimony; and we come to the conclusion that Le Caron has given a correct account of the message he was requested by Mr. Parnell to convey to Devoy. Mr. Parnell denies that he ever said that he had long since ceased to believe that anything but force of arms would bring about the redemption of Ireland; but the basis of his denial on the fact that he never thought so. It is, however, not impossible that in conversation with a supposed revolutionist Mr. Parnell may have expressed himself so as to leave the impression that he agreed with his interlocutor.

THE "LAST-LINK" AND "BREAD-AND-LEAD" SPEECHES.

The genesis of the Land League is traced at great length. Mr. Davitt's fruitful association and identification with the Irish Extremists in America being dwelt upon at great length, the fact that the money with which the Land League was founded was drawn from the Skirmishing Fund being particularly dwelt upon. Detailed allusion to Mr. Parnell's first visit to America follows. The Commissioners conclude that Mr. Parnell did use the "last-link" sentences; adding "they certainly are not inconsistent with some of his previous utterances." To his reference to "bread and lead" at Dublin upon his return, the following passage is devoted :—"Before I go," (said Mr. Parnell) "I will tell you a little incident that happened at one of our meetings in America. A gentleman came on the platform and handed me 25 dols. and said, 'Here is 5 dols. for bread and 20 dols. for lead.' The report of this speech in the *Freeman* newspaper adds that loud and long cheers followed. Mr. Parnell said in cross-examination that his narration of this offer of "20 dollars for lead" was stupid, and more than stupid, as there was no object in it, because by lead he understood the person who gave the dollars to mean the Land League. It appears to us, however, that there was an object in it—namely, to give to his hearers evidence that he had the support of those who advocated the use of lead, and that his hearers were not intended to think, and would not be likely to understand, that by "lead" the Irish Land League was signified. It will be seen hereafter that the organiser Boyton thought the anecdote of sufficient importance to repeat in a speech addressed to the men of "Rebel Cork." . . . Mr. Parnell had on the 21th of September, 1879, stated at Tipperary that he was a federalist, but he did not at any time, so far as we know, during his stay in America say anything in favour of federalism. Mr. Parnell appears on this subject to have spoken differently on different occasions, and his final aims with regard to it are doubtful. He usually confined himself to that general declaration in favour of self-government which was recommended in the "new departure" cablegram, leaving his language to be interpreted by his hearers in accordance with their individual wishes.

MR. BIGGAR IS NOT FORGOTTEN.

At a banquet given to Mr. Parnell in March, 1880, at Cork, Mr. Biggar in his presence made a speech, in which he said that "He could not believe that the Irish race was as badly off as the Russian race. They had all seen what Hartmann had done, and, if the present constitutional agitators were pursuing in Parliament did not succeed in getting the rights they wanted for Ireland, he thought that Ireland would be able to produce another Hartmann, probably with a much better result." Mr. Biggar does not deny that he used these words, but says that it was in such a connection as to express a warning of what would be the result if "the Irish Parliamentary representatives pursued the milk-and-water policy of the Whig section." But this explanation gives no effect to the concluding words expressing a hope that the anticipated Irish attempts at assassination would have "a much better result" than that of Hartmann.

THE CLAN-NA-GAEL CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE PARLIAMENTARY FUND.

We are of opinion that the evidence proves that the Irish National League of America has been since the Philadelphia Convention, 25th April, 1883, directed by the Clan-na-Gael, a body actively engaged in promoting the use of dynamite for the destruction of life and property in England. It has been further proved that while the Clan-na-Gael controlled and directed the Irish National League of America, the two organisations concurrently collected sums amounting to more than £60,000 for a fund called the Parliamentary Fund, out of which payments have been made to Irish Members of Parliament, amounting in the year 1886 to £7,556, and in 1887 to 10,500. It has not, however, been proved that Mr. Parnell or any of the respondents knew that the Clan-na-Gael had obtained the control over the Irish National League of America, or was collecting money for the Parliamentary Fund, and the inquiries of that body as well as the evidence of Le Caron show that their operations were secret. But though it has not been proved that Mr. Parnell and the other respondents knew that the Clan-na-Gael controlled the League, or that the Clan-na-Gael was collecting money for the Parliamentary Fund, it has been proved that they invited and obtained the assistance and co-operation of the Physical Force Party in America, including the Clan-na-Gael, and in order to obtain that assistance abstained from repudiating or condemning the action of that party. It has also been proved that the respondents invited the assistance and co-operation, and accepted subscriptions from Patrick Ford, a known advocate of crime and the use of dynamite.

It was agreed between counsel for the accusers and the respondents that the names of the recipients of the money paid to them out of the Parliamentary Fund should not be disclosed, and we have not thought it necessary to prosecute our inquiries further on this subject.

THE LAND LEAGUE ACCOUNTS.

In connection with the subject of the absence of the documents of the Land League showing how its funds were applied, we have to report as follows :—The money of the Land League, or at least a considerable part of it, was distributed by means of the Hibernian Bank in Dublin. These accounts were examined. In conformity with the practice of banking in Ireland, there is nothing in these books to show in whose favour the cheques in the various accounts were drawn. The details of these payments would appear from the cheque counterfoils and from the returned paid cheques, but very few of these have been produced. This renders it impossible to arrive at the figures with any certainty. We have, however, a published letter from Mr. Egan to Mr. Parnell of the 14th October, 1880, showing a balance in favour of the Land League expenditure up to that time (which, as given in detail, shows : receipts, £244,820 ; balance, £31,000). It will be observed that the items of expenditure are in round sums, the details of which have not been given to us. An audit was held by Mr. Dillon, M.P., Mr. Matthew Harris, and the Rev. Eugene Sheehy, but not by any professional accountant. The results of this audit were published by them in Paris on 16th December, 1882, but add nothing to our knowledge of the manner in which the money was expended. The certificate of the auditors states that they had "examined the vouchers" for £219,065 10s. 11d. and that a "balance remained of £37,154 1s.," and that "every item had been fully and satisfactorily vouched, and that they had pleasure in bearing testimony to the strictly business like and methodical manner in which the accounts and records of the said fund had been kept by Mr. Egan." Mr. Parnell stated in evidence that this audit was only of the moneys received by Egan and paid over by Egan in Paris to the Land League ; and that there had never been any audit of the Land League expenditure at all. Of the £148,000 mentioned on the expenditure side, about £40,000 has been accounted for in the evidence before us ; of the remaining £108,000 over £70,000 went to the Ladies' Land League. No account has been given in evidence of the expenditure of the money handed over to the Ladies' Land League or of the residue of the £108,000. We have had confirmation from Mr. Dillon of the loss of the book of Kells, kept by the Ladies' Land League. Neither this book nor any other book of the Ladies' Land League has been produced. Thus we have over £100,000 of Land League funds received, but no details of the manner in which it was expended.

It is proved that the books and documents of the Land League were numerously and grossly bulky. Mr. Davitt speaks of "thousands of letters." Farrigher, the clerk of the Land League, deposes to books and letters taken in a van. Phillips speaks of a sackful of letters every morning ; and, indeed, when we consider the enormous amount of business transacted, the staff of clerks kept, and the large sums of money spent, it is obvious that there must have been numbers of books and documents which had been, or had been produced, would have thrown light on the nature of the Land League proceedings. We have been unable to obtain these documents, and no valid excuse has been given for their non-production.

THE EFFECTS OF EVICTIONS AND AGITATION.—REMARKABLE CONCLUSIONS.

Examining the argument that the crime was produced by distress and eviction, the Commission says :—We do not doubt that evictions and fear of eviction are contributory causes of agrarian crime, but the question for our consideration is whether these causes alone produced the crime which in fact existed in 1880, 1881, and 1882 in the west of Ireland. The increase of evictions which took place in and after 1879 is in our judgment accounted for by the fact that a large part of the land was held by tenants at will, principally concentrated in Mayo and Galway, and thence, after August 1880, spread through Ireland. That the landlords in such circumstances should oppose the League and resort to the only weapon they had for their protection—namely, eviction—is not to be wondered at; and in our judgment the increase in evictions which began in 1879 and continued during subsequent years was the result of the agitation against the landlords. As to the suggestion that the crime was caused by secret societies acting in antagonism to the Land League, Mr. Parnell, in the House of Commons, on the 7th January, 1881, stated that secret societies had then ceased to exist in Ireland. It appears to us that this suggestion was first made during this year, 1881, as to the intimidation—namely, that the throwing out of the Compensation for Disturbance Bill in August, 1880, was the origin of the increase of crime, we are of opinion that it was not the effective cause of that increase, but that it arose from the agitation of which the rejection of the Disturbance Bill was made the occasion. It has been suggested that the decrease of crime which took place after July, 1882, was to be attributed to the coercion which was put in force by the Crimes Act, which had become law on the 18th April, 1882. We must remark, in answer to this suggestion, that the Land Act of 1881, which has been described by the counsel for the respondents as "the first Great Charter for the Irish tenant class," had no such effect, and in our judgment the suggestion is not well founded.

THE INCREASE OF CRIME MAINLY DUE TO THE LEAGUE.

The question, however, as we have already observed, is not whether no other cause could be suggested, but whether the action of the leaders of the Land League agitation contributed to the increase of agrarian crime from 1879—1882, and on this point we find that the increase in agrarian crime during those years, though not exclusively to be ascribed to the agitation, was mainly due to the action of the Land League, its founders and leaders ; and generally upon the fifth charge we find that the respondents did not directly incite persons to the commission of crime other than intimidation, but that they did incite to intimidation, and that the consequence of that incitement was that crime and outrage were committed by the persons incited. We find that it was not proved that the respondents made payments for the purpose of inciting persons to commit crime.

THE CHOUMERT DEBATING SOCIETY.

Last night the members of the Choumert Debating Society, meeting at the Montpelier, Choumert-road, Peckham, held their annual steak supper, Mr. J. P. Kickman, the Liberal candidate for the division, occupying the chair. Mr. Kickman, in proposing the leading toast, expressed a hope that the spirit of Imperialism would influence the electors, and outweigh party politics in all questions of vital moment. Councillors Jones and Stevens also took part in the subsequent proceedings, and Messrs. T. Hunt, and R. Benton, chairman and secretary respectively of the society, replied on behalf of the officers.

THE SEASON AT OLYMPIA.

MR. BAILEY ON THE PAST AND FUTURE OF THE SHOW.

Notwithstanding the ease with which Olympia can be seen and found, there is one man, and he is at the head of all except the great P. T. B. himself, who is most difficult to get hold of. Mr. James A. Bailey spends most of his time in the little office to the left of the Addison-road Station entrance to Olympia, and though he may be seen there at all hours of the day, that does not say that he may be spoken to. He is a veritable Napoleon among showmen, an indefatigable worker, busy to his finger tips. After considerable waiting and more than considerable diplomacy, a *Pall Mall Gazette* reporter yesterday succeeded in obtaining an interview with Mr. Bailey and in gaining some information as to the results of the "Barnum Season" at Olympia which comes to a close to-morrow evening.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES.

"Our receipts have been simply enormous," said he. "I should think nearly everybody who could come has been to see us. Throughout the season we have had to turn people away from the doors, and during the past few weeks the numbers we have been unable to accommodate daily have been in the thousands. But then if our receipts have been so great, just look at our expenses. For the fourteen weeks of our exhibition we have incurred an average daily expenditure of over £2,000, or £12,000 a week. This average includes the cost of transportation, rent of the building, changes, and improvements in the same, salaries of employés and artists, dresses scenery, food for the animals, advertising, and other incidental expenses. I cannot tell you just now the exact number of our visitors, but I can assure you that the capacity of the building has been tested to its utmost every day of the engagement."

TWO, we have made very few if any changes in our list of animals, except in having sold some and lost others by death. We brought over with us a large and valuable stud of trotting horses, all of which have been sold to English gentlemen who fancy that breed of horses ; and I may tell you that we have received a commission to purchase some of the best trotting blood in the States for certain English gentlemen, and the horses will be sent over here in April. A determined attempt is to be made to popularise trotting in this country during the next summer."

THIRTY HORSES FATALLY INJURED.

We have had to kill between twenty and thirty horses during the season on account of irreparable damage done to them during the hippodrome races. As they are turning the corners, very often the outside horse receives a blow from the hub of the wheel of the chariot next to it. This causes fracture or splitting of the fetlock, after which the horse is of no further use. Neither Mr. Barnum nor I believe in prolonging the agony of an animal in that condition, so directly a horse is found with such a fracture he is taken out and shot. Thus, as I said, about thirty horses have been killed. We lost quite a number of leopards and panthers and monkeys shortly after our arrival. They caught cold changing from the warm hold of the ship to the somewhat cold quarters in Olympia and died.

THE WORK OF THE "DOCTOR ON THE PREMISES."

With the sad exception of the accident which brought about the death of poor Stevens the elephant keeper, we have not had a single serious casualty among our employés. I may say here that Mandarin and Nick, the elephants which caused Stevens's death, have been perfectly docile ever since, and look forward to the performance as their greatest treat. Nothing has happened to us we have had the usual sprains and slight hurts which always happen in a circus, but we have a doctor always on the premises.

"I am not at liberty at the present moment to speak of our future in London at any length. This, however, I may say—if the promises which have been made to us hold good the show will certainly come back to England in two or three years time. When we do return we shall bring an exhibition of an absolutely unique discription. All that we have done this season, and a great deal more will be done, but the important feature will be that everything will be done on water! It will be a great floating hippodrome, huge rings floating, and stages floating on a great lake of water. The whole spectacle, in fact will be aquatic.

THE SHOW IN AMERICA.

During the coming summer our show will travel over the whole of the leading territory between New York and the Rocky Mountains, all our railroad contracts for the trip having already been made.

"We shall sail for New York as soon as ever we have got our goods on board ship. We shall begin to convey our animals to the docks, where the *Parmesia* is now waiting for them, on Sunday night, and probably she will sail on Thursday. I expect to sail myself on that day on the *Arizona* or *Dakota*, and most of our company will sail at the same time on one or other of those ships, or the *Teutonic*.

A NEW "NERO."

"I must not forget to mention that we are having a completely new 'Nero' prepared for New York. I do not mean a new play and spectacle, but an entirely new set of dresses, scenery, properties, and paraphernalia ; and we shall receive from London a much finer 'Nero' than we have had here. The whole of these things are now in process of manufacture in New York, and we expect to find everything in readiness when we arrive.

OUR DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

"Yes, sir," said Mr. Bailey, in conclusion, "I may say that we are perfectly satisfied with our success, and more than satisfied with our reception here. We have, in fact, been visited by the highest and best, the most intelligent and learned, the wealthiest and the wisest, as well as by the poorest in the land ; for we have on more than one occasion opened our doors and given gratuitous tickets to orphans and poor children. I would rather say so little as possible. I hope that when we return—if ever we do—that we shall be treated as well and as kindly as we have been this winter by the public of Great Britain."

SIN OF JOOST AVELINGH.

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SOME PRESS NOTICES.

The ACADEMY says :—"A book by a man who, in addition to mere talent, has in him a vein of genuine genius. If any number of Dutch authors are producing work equal to Maartens's, our insular ignorance is a thing to be deplored at once and remedied as soon as possible. The ATHENÆUM says :—"Unquestionably a good piece of work, with clear delineation, accurate pictures of Dutch and Dutch-Indian life and local colour. The LITERARY WORLD says :—"A novel of a very high type. At once strongly realistic and powerfully idealistic." The MORNING POST says :—"So unmistakably good as to place the author in the first rank of writers who take the Dutch literature of fiction may soon become more general among us. Vigorous and well-defined character sketches, faithful pictures of life, a Holland . . . a cleverly written story. The SUNDAY TIMES says :—"There are scenes which are very powerful." The MANCHESTER GUARDIAN says :—"Full of the quaintest of Dutch manners and customs are vivid and amusing." The BIRMINGHAM DAILY POST says :—"Our English writers of fiction will have to look to their laurels. We do not think they have any reason to be apprehensive of French, Russian, or German novelists, but there is in the powerful story 'Joost Avelingh' what will go a long way to support one of the English critics." The MANCHESTER EXAMINER says :—"Maarten Maartens has inherited many of the special gifts which once distinguished his great countrymen. This, however, is not all, for the 'Sin of Joost Avelingh' has qualities of imagination which Dutch pictorial art rarely ever achieved, save on the canvas of Rembrandt and even there these were accompanied by a certain historical quality, which is altogether absent from the pages of this powerful story of the trial and redemption of a soul." The SCOTSMAN says :—"It was reserved for the author of this story to give a new interest to the crime of murder as a source of fiction. The work is so good that it will doubtless find many readers here." The GLOBE says :—"If all Dutch stories were as interesting and as well written as this one there would be a considerable demand for them in this country. The author has descriptive abilities of a high order. The skill with which the more dramatic events are managed is indisputable."

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Notice.

Admirers of the late ROBERT BROWNING *will find a charming portrait of the poet, which has been reproduced from a new photograph by permission of Mrs. F. W. H. Myers, in this week's number (February 13) of the PALL MALL BUDGET.*

The same issue also contains a Sketch from Life of

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THE BUENOS AYRES GRAND NATIONAL TRAMWAYS COMPANY (LIMITED).
ISSUE of £220,000 SIX per CENT. FIRST DEBENTURE BONDS of £100 each.
To be secured by a Deed of Charge in the Undertaking of the Company.
Interest at 6 per cent. per annum from the date of payment of the various instalments will be paid half-yearly on the 1st April and 1st October at the London and Westminster Bank, Lothbury, London, E.C.
Provision is made by the Articles of Association for the redemption of the Debentures by means of a Sinking Fund at the par value issue, at the expiration of the Concession in 1918.
The option of investment is reserved to Subscribers to pay in full in advance, and receive a rebate of 4 per cent. per annum from that date.
TRUSTEES FOR THE DEBENTURE HOLDERS.
The Trustees, Executors, and Securities Insurance Corporation (limited), Winchester House, Lo don, E.C.
THE TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS, and SECURITIES INSURANCE CORPORATION (Limited), of London and Liverpool, offer for Subscription the above Debentures at the price of £100 per £100 Bond, payable as follows:—
£10 on Application,
£25 on Allotment,
£35 on the 15th March, 1890.
£30 on the 15th April, 1890.
The Buenos Ayres Grand Natica l Tramways Company (Limited) was formed on the 6th of March, 1889, and is the owner of the Tramways Ayres Metropolitan Tramways Company (Limited)," for the purpose of working the Concession for constructing and working an important system of Tramways, about 30 miles in length, for the transport of passengers and merchandise in the City of Buenos Ayres, the Capital of the Argentine Republic, but only a small proportion of which is constructed. It was found necessary to change the name of the Company.
Of the £220,0 0 Debentures now issued, £103,000 is paya l to the contractors under the contract for the construction and equipment of the tramways and providing the requisite hi fer and erecting stables and depôts for the Company. The Directors have the opportunity of acquiring valuable land, which would give the Company a frontage to four streets, and enable them to double the size and recommodation of the stables, depôts, and workshops at a very moderate cost. Looking to the great development and increase of traffic on the established lines, and to the rapidly increasing population in the City of Buenos Ayres, the Direct rs have decided to avail themselves of the opportunity, and obtain a further sum of £20,000 by the issue of Debentures. Of this sum, only about £11,000 will be required before January, 1891, and the Directors have every confidence in their ability to provide for any future calls of the Company.
An issue of £20 0 0 Seven per Cent. Preference Shares was made in March last was fully applied for and allotted.
The whole of this system of Tramways is all but completed. Cars have been running on the Boca feeders, and the Tramways, complete and equipped, will be in and over to the Company by the 31st March next, the day stipulated in the Contract, and an extension of the Concession for a further period of 21 years will then be granted, and directly the line is opened.
The average net revenue of the three existing Tramways worked by English Companies in Buenos Ayres, according to their latest published returns, amounted to £4,031 per mile per annum after allowing for loss on exchange. The estimated net revenue of the Buenos Ayres Tramways, on the above 2 runs, would be £6,0 5 per annum. The amount required to pay interest on the Debenture Bonds of the Company is only £13,200 per annum.
The following table shows the present price of the Debentures of the established Tramways in Buenos Ayres on the London Stock Exchange:—

	Price.	Interest.
Anglo-Argentine Tramways Company (Limited), £100 per cent. Debentures, £123.		
Buenos Ayres Anglo-Italian Tramways Company (Limited), £100 6 per cent. Debentures, £123.		
City of Buenos Ayres Tramways Company (Limited), £100 6 per cent. Debentures, £120.		

Showing an average of £3 15 3 per cent. premium.
A Copy of the Agreement with the Municipal Tmulation of the Concession, Contract for Wor s, Deals of the Trust Deed securing the Debenture Bonds, and the form of Debenture Bond, can be seen at the offices of Messrs. C. and S. Harrison and Co., 15, Leadenhall-street, E.C., the Solicitors to the Company.
Applications on the prescribed form, together with a deposit of 10 per cent., can be forwarded to The Trustees, Executors, and Securities Insurance Corporation (limited), 66, Lombard-street, London, E.C., or to Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co., 67, Lombard-street, London, E.C., or, if preferred, to the Bankers; and at the Offices of the Company, 145, Leadenhall-street, London, February 13, 1890.

THE BUENOS AYRES GRAND NATIONAL TRAMWAYS COMPANY (LIMITED).
DIRECTORY IN LONDON.
Lieut.-General Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., G.C.M.G., C.B., Bt., Chairman.
N. G. Burch, Esq., Director of the La Guaira and Caracas Railway Company.
William Ernest Harris, Esq., Q.C., Oxford-gardens, W.
J. W. H. Williams, Esq., Chairman of the Coast Horse Railway Company (limited).
Hon. Howard Spensley, Chairman of London Board of the Federal Bank of the River Plate.
DIRECTORS IN BUENOS AYRES.
Señor Don Pedro A. Costa, Vice-President of the Provincial Bank of Buenos Ayres.
Señor Don Luis Garcia, Director of the Mortgage Bank of Buenos Ayres.
Señor Don Raoul Haribon, Director of the Provincial Bank, Buenos Ayres.
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The London and Westminster Bank (Limited), 41, Lothbury, London, E.C.
SOLICITORS.—Messrs. C. and S. Harrison and Co., 15, Leadenhall-street, London, W.C.
ENGINEER.—Mr. George E. Dow, Past President of the Institution of Civil Engineers.
AUDITORS.—Messrs. Turquand, Youngs, Goddard, and Co., 28, St. Swithin's-lane, London, E.C.
SECRETARY and OFFICES.—Mr. T. H. Evans, 9, Eastcheap, London, E.C.

The Concession authorising the construction of the Company's lines is dated the 21st February, 1885, and is for a period of sixty years, which is granted by the Municipality in consequence of the rapid increase of the population and extension of these Pills. Such an one is unrivalled for restoring health, strength, and cheerfulness should be applied by all whose constitutions are weak, whose minds are much harassed, or whose brains are overworked.
The City of Buenos Ayres is rapidly expanding in all directions, and within the limits of the municipality of the City already exceeds 500,000 souls. The Tramways will traverse the city from the Harbour to the Public park at Palermo, and thus accommodate both business and pleasure traffic of the Metropolis. They will also communicate with the Puentos Ayres Great Southern, Buenos Ayres Western, Central Argentine, Rosario, Buenos Ayres and Pacific, and other Railways, running out of the city, which form the main arteries of traffic of the country.
The City of Buenos Ayres is rapidly expanding in all directions, and within the limits of the municipality of the City already exceeds 500,000 souls. The Tramways will traverse the city from the Harbour to the Public park at Palermo, and thus accommodate both business and pleasure traffic of the Metropolis. They will also communicate with the Puentos Ayres Great Southern, Buenos Ayres Western, Central Argentine, Rosario, Buenos Ayres and Pacific, and other Railways, running out of the city, which form the main arteries of traffic of the country.
The number of passengers carried by the three English Tramway Companies in Buenos Ayres during the year 1888 was 49,884,466, and showed an average equal to the entire population of the Argentine Republic every thirty-six days.
The capital of the Company is £450 000, divided into 40,000 Preference Shares and 50,000 Ordinary Shares of £5 each.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
MAXIM - NORDENFELT COMPANY.
THE SPECIAL MEETING of this Company for appointing a Committee of Investigation is now FINALLY ADJOURNED to FRIDAY, the 21st inst., at 12 o'clock, at CANNON-STREET HOTEL.

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THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY insures £1,000 at death and full benefits at £4 per annum.
Hon. EVELYN ASHLEY, Chairman.
ANNUAL INCOME, £350,000.
80,000 Annual Policyholders.
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COMPENSATION PAID, £2,750,000.
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WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

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ISSUE of £1,050,000 FIVE per CENT. MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS, to be issued for the purpose of converting and extinguishing the existing £650,000 Six per Cent. Second Mortgage Bonds, £300,000 Five per Cent. Bonds, and £100,000 Five per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds, 1881, and £200,000 Five per Cent. Bonds, 1888, of the Havana Railways, for further extensions and other objects of the Company.
Redeemable in about 37 years from the 1st July, 1889, by Drawings at Par, or by Purchase in the Market if at or under par.
PRICE OF ISSUE, £95 per £100 BOND.

£2 13 6
Payments may be made in full on allotment or by any Two Instalments not exceeding £50 on the issue of Scrip Certificates under discount at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.
Subscription Lists will be opened simultaneously in Paris, Amsterdam, Berlin, and St. Petersburg.
The Order of Drawings for Loan to pay off the outstanding Bonds of the Anglo-Dutch Loans of 1854 and 1856, amounting to about £2,872,000; and to provide for the conversion of the Five per Cent. Loan of 1885, amounting to £8,462,000 Silver Bonds of £20 each, at the option of the holders, is fixed to about £8,772,000.
The Loan will be divided into—

BONDS OF			
£ s. d.	Fcs.	Rls.	Roubles.
20 0 0	500	2.33	404
98 17 6	2,500	1,165	2,020
196 15 0	5,000	2,330	4,040

Interest will be payable quarterly on the 1st March, 1st June, 1st September, and 1st December, in London, Paris, Amsterdam, Berlin, St. Petersburg, and New York. The first Coupon will be payable the 1st March, 1890.
The Bonds will be redeemed at par in eighty years by half-yearly drawings, and will be payable on the above places. The first reimbursement will take place on the 1st December, 1890, and this first drawing will be for the Bonds required by a sinking fund to cause the Loan to have the same duration as the existing Five per Cent. Conversion Loan, issued in December, 1888.
The Russian Government reserves to itself the right to purchase the Bonds by quarterly drawings, or to repay the whole Loan on or after January 1, 1910.
Holders of the Five per Cent. Anglo-Dutch Loans of 1854 and 1856, which, by Imperial Ukase, dated 19-31 January, 1890, have been called in for payment on the 1st July, 1890, are also holders of Bonds of the Five per Cent. Silver Loan of 1885, have a preferential right to subscribe for the new Loan at the issue price, less discount, viz., £91 13s., and interest will be allowed to them in full, provided they deposit their Bonds with the issuing Houses before the 20th inst.
Holders of the Five per Cent. 1866 Loans, with Coupon of 1st April, 1890, attached, will be received in payment upon the following scale, which includes interest from 1st October, 1889, to 1st March, 1890 (from which date the new Bonds bear interest), namely:—

£102 1s. 6d. per Bond of £100.	
Fl. 1,020 (or £85 15s.)	" " £100
and Bonds of the Loan of 1885, with Coupon of 15th April, 1890, attached, will be received in payment at par.	

£9 13s. 6d. per Bond of £90 Silver Roubles, which includes interest from 1st October, 1889, to 1st March proximo; any balance will be settled by a cash payment.
For any Coupons missing from the old Bonds tendered for conversion, a deduction will be made from the subscription of £2 10s. or £2 5s. per Coupon relation to Bonds of £100, or Fl. 1,020 or £85 15s. per Coupon relating to Bonds of £90 Silver Roubles, per Coupon relating to Bonds of 500 Silver Roubles of the Loan of 1885.
Whilst Coupons of Bonds of the Five per Cent. Silver Loan of 1885 are given the option of converting upon the terms as above specified, Imperial Russian Government expressly reserves all its rights in accordance with the text of the Loan Bonds, as regards any Coupons not presented for conversion.
The SUBSCRIPTION LIST will be CLOSED on or before the 20th inst., at 4 p.m.
The allotment will be made as early as possible after the subscription is closed, and where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned.
In default of payment of the successive instalments when due, all previous payments will be liable to forfeiture.
Provisional Certificates will be issued in exchange for Letters of Allotment, and the Bonds will be delivered against fully-paid Scrip, as soon as possible after the 1st July, the last instalment due.
Applications should be made on the prescribed form, and addressed to the offices of Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co., 8, Bishopsgate-street-within, E.C., or Messrs. L. J. Hambro and Son, 70, Old Broad-street, E.C.
London, 10th February, 1890.

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Founded A.D. 1717.
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CHARLES ROSSE BROWNE, Secretary.

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IMPERIAL RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT FOUR PER CENT. GOLD LOAN. THE ANGLO-DUTCH LOAN of 1889.
122,000,000 Florins, 220,850,000 Reichsmark. 80,000,000 Roubles. Nominal Capital, Principal and Interest free from all Russian Taxes. Repayable at par in 60 years by Semi-Annual Drawings. Created in virtue of the Decree of His Majesty the Emperor of Russia, dated 19-31 January, 1890.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS and Co. and Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO and Son are authorised by the Imperial Russian Government to receive Subscriptions for the above Loan at the price of £94 12s. 6d. per Bond of £20 17s. 6d., payable:—

£5 0 0 on application.	
20 0 0 on Allotment.	
20 0 0 2nd April.	
20 0 0 2nd May.	
21 13 6 2nd June.	

Subscription Lists will be opened simultaneously in Paris, Amsterdam, Berlin, and St. Petersburg.
The Order of Drawings for Loan to pay off the outstanding Bonds of the Anglo-Dutch Loans of 1854 and 1856, amounting to about £2,872,000; and to provide for the conversion of the Five per Cent. Loan of 1885, amounting to 8,462,000 Silver Bonds of £20 each, at the option of the holders, is fixed to about £8,772,000.
The Loan will be divided into—

BONDS OF			
£ s. d.	Fcs.	Rls.	Roubles.
20 0 0	500	2.33	404
98 17 6	2,500	1,165	2,020
196 15 0	5,000	2,330	4,040

Interest will be payable quarterly on the 1st March, 1st June, 1st September, and 1st December, in London, Paris, Amsterdam, Berlin, St. Petersburg, and New York. The first Coupon will be payable the 1st March, 1890.
The Bonds will be redeemed at par in eighty years by half-yearly drawings, and will be payable on the above places. The first reimbursement will take place on the 1st December, 1890, and this first drawing will be for the Bonds required by a sinking fund to cause the Loan to have the same duration as the existing Five per Cent. Conversion Loan, issued in December, 1888.
The Russian Government reserves to itself the right to purchase the Bonds by quarterly drawings, or to repay the whole Loan on or after January 1, 1910.
Holders of the Five per Cent. Anglo-Dutch Loans of 1854 and 1856, which, by Imperial Ukase, dated 19-31 January, 1890, have been called in for payment on the 1st July, 1890, are also holders of Bonds of the Five per Cent. Silver Loan of 1885, have a preferential right to subscribe for the new Loan at the issue price, less discount, viz., £91 13s., and interest will be allowed to them in full, provided they deposit their Bonds with the issuing Houses before the 20th inst.
Holders of the Five per Cent. 1866 Loans, with Coupon of 1st April, 1890, attached, will be received in payment upon the following scale, which includes interest from 1st October, 1889, to 1st March, 1890 (from which date the new Bonds bear interest), namely:—

£102 1s. 6d. per Bond of £100.	
Fl. 1,020 (or £85 15s.)	" " £100
and Bonds of the Loan of 1885, with Coupon of 15th April, 1890, attached, will be received in payment at par.	

£9 13s. 6d. per Bond of £90 Silver Roubles, which includes interest from 1st October, 1889, to 1st March proximo; any balance will be settled by a cash payment.
For any Coupons missing from the old Bonds tendered for conversion, a deduction will be made from the subscription of £2 10s. or £2 5s. per Coupon relation to Bonds of £100, or Fl. 1,020 or £85 15s. per Coupon relating to Bonds of £90 Silver Roubles, per Coupon relating to Bonds of 500 Silver Roubles of the Loan of 1885.
Whilst Coupons of Bonds of the Five per Cent. Silver Loan of 1885 are given the option of converting upon the terms as above specified, Imperial Russian Government expressly reserves all its rights in accordance with the text of the Loan Bonds, as regards any Coupons not presented for conversion.
The SUBSCRIPTION LIST will be CLOSED on or before the 20th inst., at 4 p.m.
The allotment will be made as early as possible after the subscription is closed, and where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned.
In default of payment of the successive instalments when due, all previous payments will be liable to forfeiture.
Provisional Certificates will be issued in exchange for Letters of Allotment, and the Bonds will be delivered against fully-paid Scrip, as soon as possible after the 1st July, the last instalment due.
Applications should be made on the prescribed form, and addressed to the offices of Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co., 8, Bishopsgate-street-within, E.C., or Messrs. L. J. Hambro and Son, 70, Old Broad-street, E.C.
London, 10th February, 1890.

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AND
67, CHARING CROSS, S.W.

REVERSIONS and LIFE INTERESTS in LAND or FUNDED PROPERTY are purchased, securities and annuities PURCHASED, or loans or annuities thereon granted by the LAW REVERSIONARY INTEREST SOCIETY (LIMITED), 10, LANCASTER-PLACE, STRAND, adjoining the ROYAL COURTS OF JUSTICE. Established 1853. Capital, £500,000. Interest on Loans may be capitalized.
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THOS. BENNOCH, Hon. Sec.
112, Strand, February, 1890.

CIVIL SERVICE SUPPLY ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the GENERAL HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 27th inst., at 6 o'clock p.m., in the PILLAR HALL, CITY TEMPLE HOUSE, E.C.
By order,
JOHN E. BOMBAL, Secretary.
139, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.,
February 8, 1890.

THE EARLSWOOD ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, Redhill, Surrey, has accommodation for 700 Patients. The present income enables the Committee to receive no more than 600.
Contributions are urgently required to defray the current expenses, and towards the Deficiency of £4,000 in the usual Average Annual Income.
Annual Subscriptions and Donations on payment a regulated by the Board of Management.
Bankers: Messrs. Hoare, 37, Fleet-street, E.C.
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LONDON PHRENOLOGICAL INSTITUTION, 8, Lidgate-crcus, E.C., and 162, Bompton-road, S.W.—Stackpool E. O'Dell and Florence H. O'Dell, Consulting Phrenologists, assisted by a competent staff, can be consulted daily from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m., or by letter to 42. Twelve thousand testimonials can be inspected. Lectures To-night at Phrenological Hall, Islington-road, 8 o'clock. Free.

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FORTNIGHTLY MAIL SERVICE.
The following Steamships leave LONDON as under, FULLY-MANNED, one day later, NAPLES three days later, for ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, and SYDNEY with her Majesty's Mails, calling at COLOMBO and taking passengers for all Ports in AUSTRALASIA:—

Tons.		
*CUZCO	3,808	4,000 — Feb. 23
*ORIENT	5,386	5,000 — March 11
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ORIZABA	6,077	7,000 — April 24.
LIGURIA	5,742	6,000 — May 9

*Will call at ST. VINCENT.
Leading Berth, Tilbury Docks.
Fares to Australia, £20.
Manager, F. Green and Co., 23, Fenchurch-avenue, and Anderson, Anderson, and Co., 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C. For freight or passage apply to the latter firm; or to the West-end Agents, Gaze and Sons, 54, Piccadilly-circus, S.W.

TOUR IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND LEVANT.—The ORIENT COMPANY will despatch their large full-powered steamship GARONNE, 3,876 tons register, 3,000-horse power, from LONDON, on the 12th March, for a tour of six weeks, visiting Gibraltar, Palermo, Syracuse, Athens, Constantinople, Smyrna, Malta, and Algiers. The *Garonne* is fitted with electric light, hot and cold baths, and all the comforts of the highest order. Managers: F. GREEN and Co., 23, Fenchurch-avenue, London, and Anderson, Anderson, and Co., 5, Fenchurch Avenue, London. For further particulars apply to the latter firm, or to the West-end Agents, GRAZE and SON, 54, Piccadilly-circus, S.W.

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ACCELERATED THROUGH SER VICES as under:—
BOMBAY by P. and O. from London and Brindisi every week.
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CHINA, STRAITS, and JAPAN by P. and O. from London, and Brindisi, every fortnight.
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See that you get BOVRIL, as imitations are being offered.

All flesh is grass, all grass is hay;
We're here to-morrow, but we're gone to-day—

THAT IS TO SAY,

P.T.BARNUM, the "SHOW" MAN,

IS GOING—BUT

P. J. RUMNEY, THE RIDGE'S FOOD MAN,

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Gold Medals, Paris, 1878: 1889.

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A Fluid Liver Medicine, without Mercury, for Indigestion, Headache, Dyspepsia,
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In a few days Spots, Blotches, entirely fade away. Beautifully fragrant. Perfectly harmless. It renders the skin clear, smooth, supple, and healthy. Blemishes, Bottles 2s. 9d. *Sold everywhere.*

Amalgamation of the great Papermaking, Printing, Publishing, Lithographic, and Kindred Businesses of Vienna.

DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE.

THE ANGLO-AUSTRIAN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING UNION (LIMITED).

SHARE AND DEBENTURE CAPITAL, £750,000.

Consisting of 25,000 Eight per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of £10 each; 25,000 Ordinary Shares of £10 each; and 2,500 First Mortgage Debenture Bonds of £100 each; bearing interest at the rate of Six per cent. per annum.

Chairman of London Board: The Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR.
Chairman of Austrian Committee: PRINCE SERGIUS RADZIWILL.

Specimens of the work of the various Firms may be seen at 21, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

"THE TIMES." December 9, 1889.

An English syndicate, the chairmanship of which will, it is said, be shortly accepted by the Lord Mayor of London, has been negotiating in Vienna for the purchase of the principal paper-making, printing, and publishing establishments in that capital. The arrangements have just been completed, and early in the new year 15 of the leading houses in Vienna will be amalgamated under a large English Company. The head of a great London publishing organization has been the moving spirit in this undertaking.

"THE TIMES," Feb. 11, 1890.

The Company has been formed for the purpose of effecting a combination of the great printing, publishing, and lithographing businesses in Vienna. It has purchased the three leading paper and wood pulp mills in the environs of Vienna; and the ten principal establishments in the capital for newspaper and general printing, music printing, and lithography, bookbinding, stationery, and geographical and chart printing. The Austrian Government appears to have taken the scheme warmly in hand.

"DAILY CHRONICLE," December 1, 1889.

The Austrian Government has recently been considering the application of several English Companies for permission to trade in Austria, and it is gratifying to be able to observe that a very liberal spirit has been shown. Among other new concerns is a paper-making, printing and publishing Company, which will, it is said, have as chairman the Lord Mayor of London. This Company has, it is understood, acquired some of the principal paper-making, printing, and publishing businesses of Vienna, among the property being several newspapers.

"DAILY CHRONICLE," February 10, 1890.

A good deal of uneasiness seems to exist among the Austrian Conservatives in consequence of the support given by Count Taaffe to the English Company which, as already stated, is about to establish a large printing and publishing concern here. Literary and publishing circles, also, seem to be strangely and, it must be believed, needlessly alarmed at the proposed operations of the Company, which has taken over many of the principal printing and publishing businesses; the fear apparently being lest foreigners should acquire a dangerous influence over the literary and public life of Austria. Of course any such alarm is quite groundless, the object of the English Company being a purely commercial one. The creation of this union goes far to prove the value of exhibitions, since it sprang out of the last London exhibition, the Austrian exhibits at which showed conclusively that the typographic art stood higher at Vienna than anywhere else, the first prize having been taken by Viennese firms.

"PALL MALL GAZETTE," February 11, 1890.

The Anglo-Austrian Printing and Publishing Union (Limited), which will be issued this week, appears to have made a sensation in Vienna. The company has purchased the three leading paper and wood pulp mills in the environs of Vienna, and the ten principal establishments in the capital for newspaper and general printing, music printing, and lithography, bookbinding, stationery, and geographical and chart printing.

"THE FINANCIAL NEWS." February 12, 1890.

For some time past we have been accustomed to see English capital employed in supplying the Americans with railways, the Russians with water, the Servians with tramways, the French with hansom cabs, and even the Germans with hotels. More recently our philanthropic finance has sought a new employment in the acquisition of American and Continental breweries and American patent medicines. But the ingenuity of the company promoter is not yet exhausted. Surveying the commercial world from China to Peru, his eye has fallen upon Austria, and in the chief city of that empire the printing trade is found favour in his sight. The result is now to be presented to our public in the form of a combination of fourteen Imperial Vienna establishments. These are a newspaper and general printing business, a music-printing and lithographic business, a bookbinding establishment, a stationery, a coloured and embossed paper factory, a photographic establishment, a helio- and zinco-graphic plate manufactory, a geographical and chart publishing business, an account-book manufactory, a general publishing concern, three paper mills, and the business of the morning and evening paper—the WIENER TAGBLATT. We may add that the enterprise is in the hands of the authors of the Hansard Publishing Union which recently paid a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. on both its Ordinary and Preference shares.

"FINANCIAL TIMES," February 11, 1890.

A Company, formed on the lines of the Hansard Union, for amalgamating the printing and publishing businesses of Vienna is, we understand, to appear during the present week. Prince Sergius Radziwill has been nominated by the Austrian Government as Chairman of the Vienna Committee, from which it would appear that it takes a favourable view of the undertaking. The purchase price for all the businesses is £560,000, the vendor stipulating that he shall receive £200,000 in preference and ordinary shares and debentures. He further expresses his willingness to take the balance in cash and ordinary shares should the directors prefer this mode of payment. As the realisable properties to be taken over, irrespective of goodwill, have been valued at £470,000, there should be ample security for the debenture holders, and the £130,000 does not appear to be a heavy sum to pay for goodwill, judging by Messrs. Monkhouse, Goddard, and Co.'s report as to past earnings.

"THE ECHO," February 7, 1890.

This is a big undertaking. When the amalgamation has been completed it will probably form the largest printing concern on the Continent. In the past a large business has been done by the separate firms. In all probability they will do a larger one in combination. Vienna is an important printing centre. The firms located there have obtained a reputation throughout Eastern Europe which, backed by British capital and British enterprise, should be increased. Half the share capital takes the form of Eight per Cent. Cumulative Preference Shares. They should be a particularly tempting investment.

"THE STAR," February 8, 1890.

ANOTHER GREAT PRINTING COMBINATION.

We hear that a Company under this name is about to be brought out, with a share capital of £560,000 and a Debenture Capital of £280,000. The object of the Company is to bring about a combination of leading printing, lithographic, publishing, and kindred businesses in Vienna, and to develop the large business at present carried on between England and Austria in the printing and publishing industries. It is proposed to establish a direct agency in London through which the business of the Company can be transacted, and the Hansard Publishing Union (Limited) is to have the agency, which will be a considerable source of income to it. The suggested scheme of amalgamation has been warmly approved by the Austrian Prime Minister, who has nominated the Chairman of the Austrian Committee.

"THE BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER."
February 6, 1890.

The success achieved by the Hansard Publishing Union has led the managing director, Mr. Horatio Bottomley, to examine the foreign general printing, lithographic, bookbinding, and publishing trades, more especially as to the business done by foreign houses with London and the Colonies, and an examination of the business has shown him that Austria ranks very high in these departments. Close contact with the details of fourteen different Vienna printing, newspaper, bookbinding, photographic, zincographic, engraving, account book making and publishing concerns, led the managing director of the Hansard Publishing Union to believe that if the fourteen firms in question could but amalgamate, great economies might be effected, without in any way hurting the English trade, for at the present time many of these firms already trade with England, and it might be as well for the profit to be acquired by an English firm. After considerable negotiations, Mr. Bottomley has arranged the matter provisionally, and an amalgamation, under the title of the Anglo-Austrian Printing and Publishing Union (Limited) has been arranged. The promoters of this Company recognise that profit of a considerable character is and long has been made by these foreign houses, and as the English trade is extensive, they ask, Why not amalgamate the varied interests, and let the increased profit accrue to an English proprietary? There is no doubt that much English printing and publishing work has drifted of late years to Vienna firms, and therefore we see no objection to the proposed amalgamation of interests, and possession of the Austrian works by an English proprietary. Concentration and amalgamation are two very good things, to work upon, and as the directors, to facilitate the working of the united businesses, intend to establish a direct agency in London, connected by special wire with Vienna, the undertaking altogether appears to be based upon broad common-sense, commercial ideas, and its future will be watched with interest by the English trade.

"THE PAPER TRADE REVIEW." February 7, 1890.

It has been found that considerable work for this country, affecting the printing, paper and allied trades, is done in Austria, and Mr. Horatio Bottomley, the managing director of the Hansard Union, in acquainting himself with the particulars of a number of printing, publishing, and paper-making concerns in Vienna, arrived at the opinion that an amalgamation of the various interests would be of a most valuable character. It has led to the formation of the Anglo-Austrian Printing and Publishing Union (Limited). Considerable printing and publishing work for this country has been done in Vienna during late years, and the acquisition of the various firms comprised must be advantageous to one proprietary, and the economy due to concentration will no doubt be an important item in the conduct of the businesses. A direct agency will be established in London.

"VIENNA TAGBLATT," February 9, 1890.

After causing to be made all necessary preliminary investigations by qualified English experts (which has taken several months to do), the Managing Director of the Hansard Publishing Union now launches an Austrian Company of a similar description under the title of the Anglo-Austrian Printing and Publishing Union. This is the history of an enterprise which will cause general interest in all commercial circles, and will exercise a great influence upon an important branch of Austrian industry. For this new international undertaking a number of prominent, and for the most part old-established and highly respected firms have combined, so that we have the following branches of the printing and publishing trades represented—Paper and pulp mills, coloured and embossed paper manufacturing, lithographic, music, chromo and general printing, helio- and zincographic work, geographical and chart printing, book and general publishing, bookbinding, &c. The blending together of these various, although intimately connected, departments of the industry ensures beyond doubt for the company the same prosperity which has attended the operations of the English company.

"THE DEUTSCHE ZEITUNG" February 9, 1890.

The peculiar industrial system of the Hansard Publishing Union consists of the concentration of all those parts of the trade which are in turn employed in the production of complete works. The Austrian company, which is to be organised under the title of the Anglo-Austrian Printing and Publishing Union (Limited), has arranged to acquire a number of old-established firms representing paper and pulp mills, printing, lithographic and music establishments, chromo works, coloured and fancy paper factories, zinco-graphic works, paper warehouses, geographical and chart publishing newspaper and book publishing establishments, and bookbinding works. This influx of English capital into Austria for industrial purposes is to be rejoiced over.

"THE VIENNA ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG," February 9, 1890.

We hear that the arrangements in connexion with the Anglo-Austrian Printing and Publishing Union (Limited) as an English share company are now perfected, and that the operations will be principally confined to international trade in connection with the Austrian printing and publishing undertakings.

"THE NEUE FREIE PRESSE," February 9, 1890.

During the next few days we understand there will be launched in London a new company, which is to bear the title of the Anglo-Austrian Printing and Publishing Union (Limited), which has been brought about by the enterprise of the Managing Director of the Hansard Publishing Union (Limited). Negotiations have been entered into with different firms here (representing all branches of the trade), the result being that they will be taken over by the company.

"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE," February 12, 1890.

Another mercantile "Union." British enterprise and capital, after building the railways and canals of half the world, is now going to run newspapers for the benighted foreigner, and print his books for him. The experiment is an interesting one, and it will at least bring English capital and business management into a country which stands in sore need of both.

"EVENING NEWS AND POST," February 12, 1890.

ANGLO-AUSTRIAN PRINTING.

The appearance of the Anglo-Austrian Printing and Publishing Union (Limited) will be welcomed. Prospectuses will be issued in a few days, when we shall be enabled to place some further particulars of this laudable enterprise before the public.

"GLOBE," February 12, 1890.

The formal announcement is made of the formation of the Anglo-Austrian Printing and Publishing Union, for the purpose of effecting a combination of the great printing, publishing, and lithographic businesses in Vienna. It has purchased the three leading paper and wood-pulp mills, and the 10 principal establishments for newspaper and general printing, bookbinding, stationery, and geographical and chart printing.

"PICCADILLY," February 13, 1890.

A capital scheme is the Anglo-Austrian Printing and Publishing Company.

"STOCK EXCHANGE TIMES," February 8, 1890.

A direct agency will be established in London, and the Hansard Publishing Union (Limited) will probably be the agent—a piece of news which will be received with much satisfaction by shareholders in that prosperous and expanding concern.

The London Board is a strong one, and will have the Lord Mayor as its Chairman. It is noteworthy that the Chairman of the Austrian Committee, Prince Sergius Radziwill, is nominated by the Austrian Prime Minister, Count Taaffe, who is a warm supporter of the scheme, and has promised the Company all the assistance in his power—a promise that means a good deal in a country like Austria. The Minister of Trade and other members of the Government have also promised their support. Altogether, this new Publishing Union, under competent management, should have a prosperous future before it.

PROSPECTUSES WILL BE READY SHORTLY.

ST. JOHN WINNE, Secretary (pro tem.), 12 and 14, Catherine-street, Strand, London, W.C.

Printed and Published by THOMAS HUNT, at the Office, 2, Northumberland-street, Strand, in the Parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.—FRIDAY, February 14, 1890.